SOCIAL SCIENCE

POLICE

ember-December, 1957

A Journal Devoted to the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel

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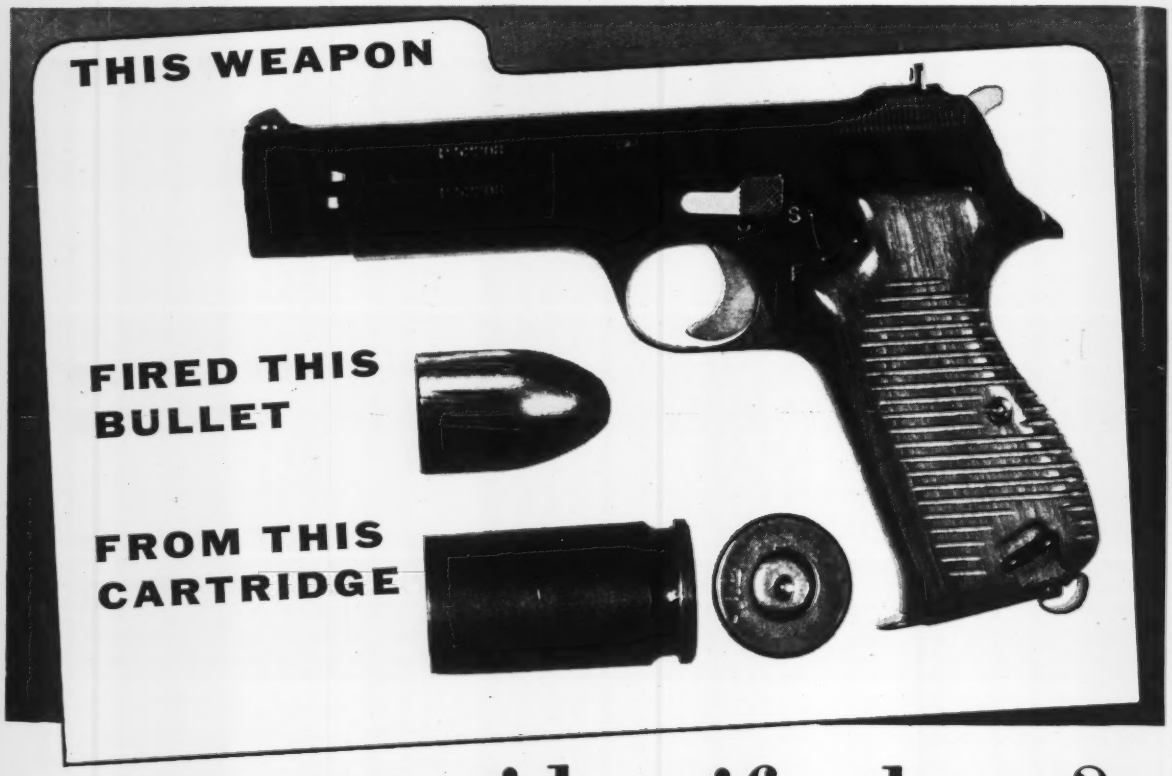

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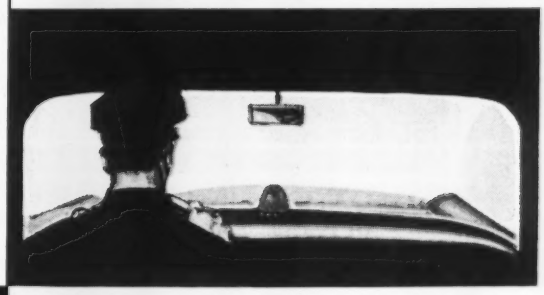

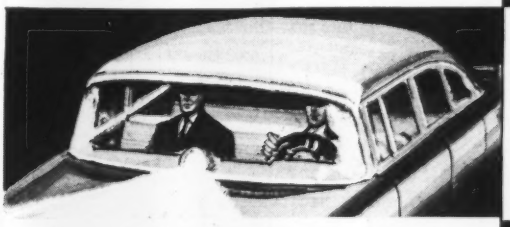

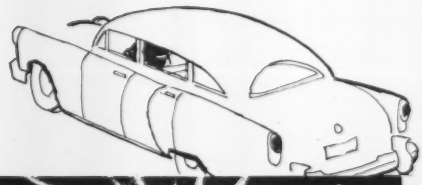

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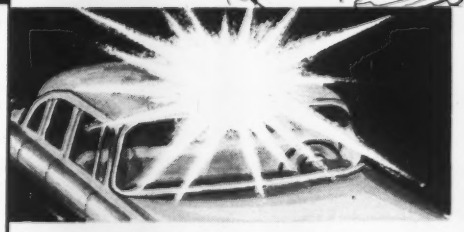

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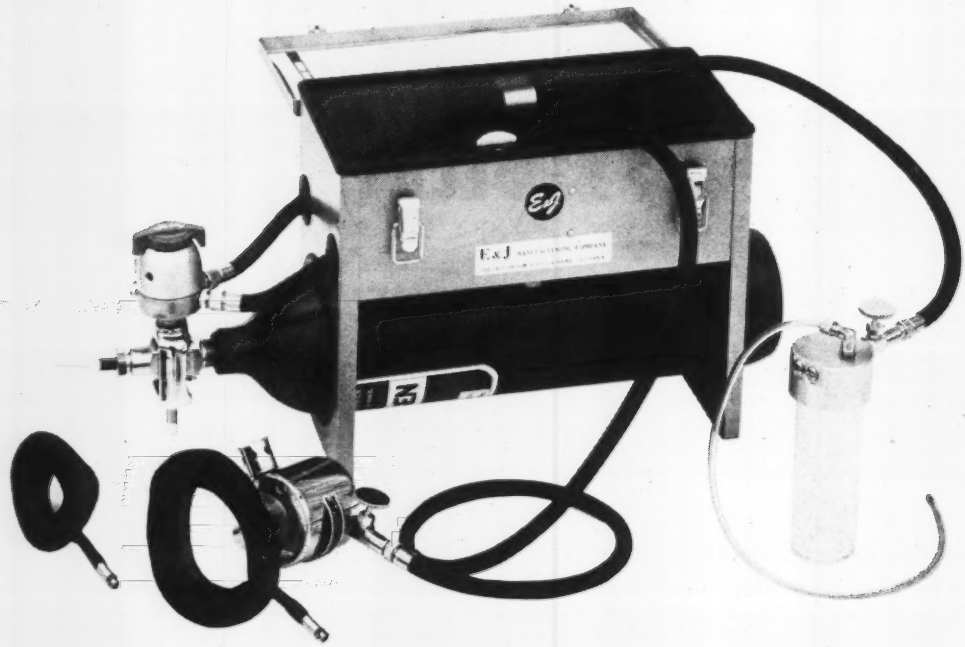

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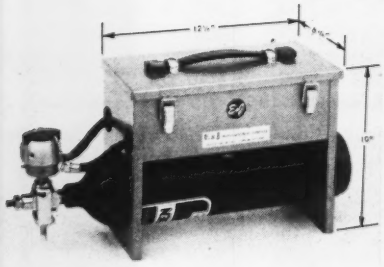

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POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION. Research developments, new techniques, procedures, and related subjects concerned with interrogation. See page 44.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS of interest to all law enforcement personnel. Including a preview of new products, techniques, and materials for use in law-enforcement. See page 57.

Cover Picture

Police training, the key to true professionalization, as taught at the Southern Police Institute. Schools are open again and the safety problem becomes more acute. Better-trained officers will give better service to their communities. The traffic situation, still becoming worse, adds to the problems of the police officer. Again, better training . . . better officers.

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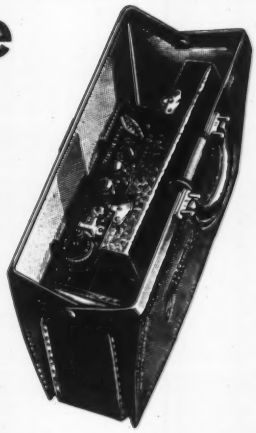

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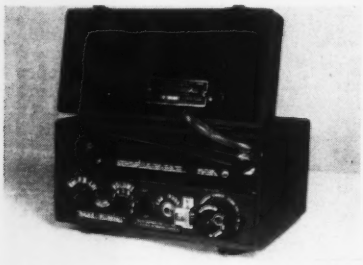

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The Nalline Test as a Means of Controlling Narcotics Traffic

By Wyman W. Vernon

EDITOR'S NOTE: *After graduation from the University of California (College of Commerce), Chief Vernon became associated with the American Trust Company in San Francisco. Subsequently, in 1932, he entered the Police Department of Oakland, California. He was promoted successively through the ranks of Sergeant, Inspector, Lieutenant, Captain and finally became Chief of Police on February 15, 1955. Chief Vernon attended the Northwestern University Police Administration course in 1947. Taking time out temporarily, he served as Chief of Police of Richmond, California in 1948-49, to conduct a reorganization of the department. Richmond had grown from a city of 22,000 to over 100,000 during World War II. In the following article, Chief Vernon outlines a police approach to the problem of the narcotic addict that has attracted national attention.*

THE PROBLEM

WHILE we are of the general feeling that the effect of narcotics traffic on the total crime rate has been somewhat exaggerated by some writers, the police administrator must be aware that the existence of narcotics addiction in his community poses a most serious and vital problem. That problem may be said to consist of these several facets: (1) the effect on crime rate; (2) the difficulty of detecting offenses involving the possession, sale, and use of narcotics, and (3) the difficulty of obtaining successful prosecution of arrested offenders.

Effect on Crime Rates

Addicts are most frequently inadequate personalities who are doubly driven by their desire to experience the euphoric effects of a narcotic and their dread of painful withdrawal symptoms which occur when they are too long deprived of their particular drug. The same personality deficiency that leads an individual into addiction usually renders him unable to keep his "habit" within his financial means, and ultimately he must turn to criminal activity. Because their need is more acute than the mere desire for personal gain which motivates the bulk of conventional crime, addicts are less susceptible than other offenders to the deterrent effects of strict law enforcement. As the habit climbs to thirty or forty dollars per day, only a few sources of income are open to the addict. These are primarily theft (particularly shoplifting, thefts from automobiles, and bunco), procuring, prostitution, and finally "pushing" narcotics to other addicts. This latter means of income is probably the most important from an enforcement standpoint because it is primarily the "pushers" who lead new recruits into the dead end of narcotics addiction. We are unable to realistically ascribe percentage values to the amount of crime that is committed by addicts, but experience leaves little doubt that a substantial proportion of at least those offenses mentioned above is directly attributable to narcotics addiction, and this is borne out by the brief statistical data in the concluding section of this paper.

Address: Chief Wyman W. Vernon, Police Department, Oakland, California.

Detection of Narcotics Law Violations

The true addict is most often forced to live almost entirely outside the law and in every sense may be considered a "professional" criminal. In time he develops a fairly complete knowledge of police procedures, learns to recognize enforcement officers, and operates with a wariness seldom found in the same degree in more casual offenders. Still, it has been necessary to depend very largely on the arrest and prosecution of addicts as a means of controlling the narcotics traffic. This is true because of recent decisions of the California Supreme Court which prohibit the admission of evidence obtained through use of modern listening devices, recording equipment, etc. Narcotics wholesalers and big-time sellers are so circumspect in their operations that time-honored (and therefore acceptable) methods of surveillance and investigation are rarely successful.

Addicts are frequently arrested for the commission of other offenses, but in the past it has been difficult in this jurisdiction to charge them with narcotics law violations unless they were heavily addicted. This situation existed because we have had to depend on external physical signs for evidence and very obvious needle marks or gross withdrawal symptoms while in confinement provided the best bases for such a charge. Thus, even when a known addict was arrested for theft or some other offense it was very frequently impossible to charge him with a violation of the narcotics law and

FIGURE 1. *Officer Robert Prentiss registers a suspected narcotic addict.*

particularly so if he had a relatively small habit. It is in this area that the Nalline Test is a most potent tool of law enforcement.

Difficulties in Prosecution

The basic California Narcotics law with regard to addicts is Section 11721 of the Health and Safety Code. This section covers the unlawful use of narcotics, the unlawful addiction to their use, and unlawfully being under the influence of narcotics. Prior to the development of the Nalline Test the last two sub-sections were difficult to prove, again particularly so if the defendant was not heavily addicted, and most prosecutions were brought on the basis of recent use. In this jurisdiction (Alameda County) it is necessary to this charge to establish venue, recent use (within two weeks prior to arrest), and the presence of fresh scars or needle marks. Local addicts long ago learned to claim that they had used the narcotic in some other jurisdiction and their case would not infrequently be dismissed. The Nalline Test permits us to establish positively that the defendant was under the influence of narcotics at the time of the test, and the question of venue is no longer an issue.

FIGURE 2. *Dr. James Terry examining needle marks.*

THE SOLUTION

In the early months of 1956, it came to the attention of this department that Dr. James G. Terry, Medical Officer on the staff of the Alameda County Sheriff, and Inspector Fred L. Braumoeller, California State Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, had been conducting experiments with a new test for detecting narcotics users at the Alameda County Rehabilitation Center, Santa Rita, California. Inquiry into the status of the research was made and it was found that Dr. Terry was at that time ready to state that Nalline provided a positive test for the detection of narcotic users.

What Is Nalline?

Nalline, or N-Allylnormorphine, is itself a narcotic, and in a person who has no other drug in his system it acts in a manner similar to other narcotics. It is, however, antagonistic to derivatives of opium, and it is this characteristic that lends it so well to the enforcement field. Nalline was first described as a means of producing withdrawal symptoms in addicts in 1953 by Dr. H. Isbell[1, 2, 3] and his associates at the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky. Follow-up work has been done at the Alameda County Rehabilitation Center by Dr. Terry,[4] and interested readers should refer to the publications listed at the end of this paper for a complete exposition of the medical aspects of the Nalline test. For our purposes here it is sufficient to note that the Nalline test is a medically proven technique for detecting the presence of opium derivatives in the human body.

Establishment of the Nalline Program

When it became apparent that Dr. Terry and Inspector Braumoeller had in fact developed a procedure that promised to have almost unlimited value in the war on narcotics traffic, this department was anxious to develop a working program with the least possible delay. Accordingly, a meeting was arranged which included representatives from local police agencies, adult parole and probation offices, office of the District Attorney and the Judges of the Municipal Court. We were vitally concerned with launching a program that would meet with the approval of the courts, and for this reason considerable attention was given to the legal aspects of the Nalline test. The test is similar in nature to the blood-alcohol technique routinely used, on a voluntary basis, for testing drunk drivers, and we determined that as long as the voluntary nature of the test was retained we could administer it within the framework of existing law. In the nearly nine months since the inception of

the program only two cases have been appealed. One of these was subsequently dropped and the other is still pending; however, there appears to be little probability that the legality of the test will not be upheld.

The Nalline program, as currently administered, has two facets: (1) the testing of new arrests, and (2) the testing of referrals from other agencies. New arrests, where addiction or use is suspected, are required to sign a release form affirming that they voluntarily submit to the test. This waiver is witnessed by two persons other than the testing physician who may be called to testify if the voluntariness is questioned in court. The waiver is constructed to conform to California law on the subject and copies are available by writing to the Oakland Police Department.

The second phase of the program is based on an agreement of the Courts to place all persons convicted of narcotics addiction on probation for from three to five years, and that as a condition of probation they agree to report once each month for a Nalline test. Such reporting is on one day's notice from the Probation Officer. The Adult Parole Office is also sending in parollees who have a record of addiction, and the Department of Motor Vehicles has begun to require a Nalline test before re-issuing an operator's license to individuals who have had their licenses suspended for illegal use of narcotics. As a final measure of local acceptance of the program we are gratified to note that attorneys are bringing in their own clients for testing prior to entering a plea.

Test and Diagnosis

The administration of the test as described by Dr. Terry[4] is as follows:

"The diameter of the patient's eyes are measured.* Nalline is administered subcutaneously in a dose of 3 mg. Thirty minutes later the diameter of the pupils is again measured. If the person tested has not been using opiates, the diameter is reduced by from 0.5 mm. to as much as 2 mm. In a person who has been using opiates occasionally, but who is not addicted, the pupils will remain unchanged in size. In a person who is addicted, the diameter of the pupils will increase by from 0.5 to 2 mm., the amount of increase depending on the degree of addiction."

Dr. Terry describes this pupillary response alone as being an accurate, sufficient and sensitive index of narcotic addiction, or of occasional use, or of the absence of narcotics.

Initial experiments with Nalline involved the use of much larger doses than the 3 mg. prescribed by Dr. Terry; however, where the addiction is reasonably heavy, larger doses of Nalline results in the development of acute withdrawal symptoms. In addition to the extreme discomfort to the subject, such procedure would certainly be censured by the Court, and on either grounds the test would be impractical. Experience indicates that the 3 mg. test is adequate to detect any use of narcotics that amounts to a police problem.

* The pupils are measured with a "pupillometer," which is a 1 x 3 inch card that contains a series of solid black dots varying in diameter from 1 to 5 mm. With a little practice the size of the pupil can be measured to within 0.5 mm.

FIGURE 3. *Dr. James Terry taking blood pressure before injection of Nalline is made.*

It is important to note that the Nalline Test fulfills the following several criteria for Medico-legal testing:

1. The test is simple and may be administered by any competent physician familiar with the technique.
2. The test involves only minimal discomfort to the subject.
3. The test provides a basis for positive diagnosis.

THE RESULTS

The Nalline program was begun in Oakland on April 12, 1956. Tests are conducted in the City Jail two days a week, and by the end of November, 1956, 425 arrests had been made for narcotics law violations.

FIGURE 4. *Dr. Terry examining heart before injection.*

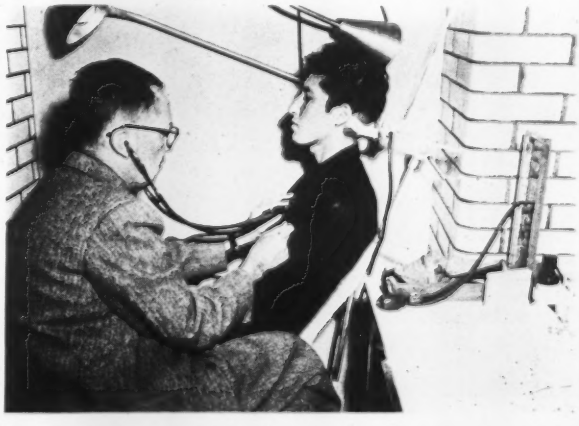

FIGURE 5. *Dr. Terry measures pupil of eye with pupillometer before injection.*

FIGURE 7. *Nalline injection being given.*

Thirty-one of these refused to take the test, and Nalline was administered to the remaining 394. The tests have resulted in 207 persons being charged, with only four findings of not guilty. All of the cases where a finding of not guilty was reached were based on the results of the test alone, and there were no needle marks or other corroborating evidence. This means that we have been able to get nearly 50 per cent of our original narcotics arrests into court, with a nearly perfect conviction rate. This is such a vast improvement over the experience of this department in previous years that we must consider Nalline as a major addition to our enforcement program.

With regard to the effect of the Nalline program on the general crime problem, we are able to compare the period from April to October of 1956, when the program was in effect, with the same period of 1955, which was prior to the adoption of the Nalline test. The offenses listed below were singled out because they have been found to be the primary sources of income for addicts:

Crime	*% Decrease (1955-56)*
Auto burglary—breaking into locked auto	56.2%
Auto Clout—theft from unlocked auto	40.1%
Shoplifting	21.1%
Theft by trick or device	34.1%
Prostitution	41.7%

It must be pointed out that during this same time period this department has taken a number of other steps which are undoubtedly reflected in a decreased crime rate. Expansion of one-man patrol car coverage and closing of district stations has made more manpower available. Careful distribution of this available manpower in accordance with need has made it more effective. Improved training programs and constant analysis of current problems has facilitated planning to resolve those problems. Yet, in no other area have the decreases

FIGURE 6. *Nalline injection being given.*

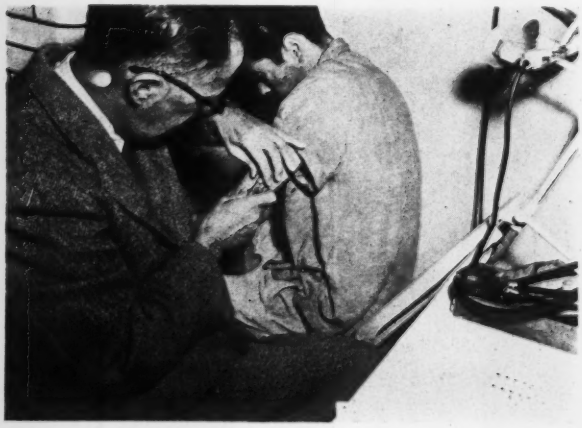

FIGURE 8. *Dr. Terry measures pupil of eye approximately 30 minutes after test. Lieut. Charles Wood, Commanding Officer of the Oakland Police Narcotic & Vice Detail observing test.*

in crime rate been as striking as in these offenses which are the particular field of the addict. Our certainty that these reductions are largely due to the Nalline program is bolstered by the experience of the officers assigned to the Narcotics Detail. They report that the known addicts who have been around the streets for years are either in custody or have left this jurisdiction. It's becoming harder and harder to make narcotics arrests because they simply aren't around to be made, and as the users go, so go the sellers because they have no market for their insidious powders.

A secondary, but perhaps as important function of Nalline is its therapeutic effect on convicted addicts. As noted in the opening paragraphs above, the addict is essentially a weak personality. Normally when he is released from confinement, the urge to go back on the drug is overwhelming—and normally he is back on it within a matter of days or weeks after his release. But, when the former addict is faced with taking a monthly Nalline test for five years, and the certainty that he will go back to jail the first time he shows positive, he has a real and tangible motive to remain clean. It is too early to evaluate objectively just how effective this phase of the program will be, but we have every reason to anticipate a rapid and constant decline in the narcotics problem in this community. It is very definitely the feeling of this department that Nalline will take its place with the development of fingerprint identification, radio communications, and the use of the polygraph as another vital tool in the prevention and investigation of crime.

FIGURE 9. *Sergeant Dahl of the Oakland Police Department taking color photographs of fresh narcotic needle marks for court testimony.*

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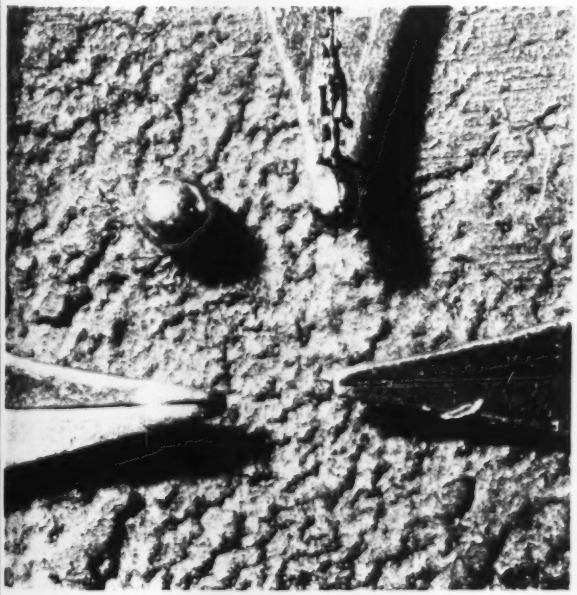
★★★

INTERESTING AND UNUSUAL CASES



A Ball and Three Nibs

The ball upper left is from a ball point pen. It measures 40/1000 inch in diameter. The nib upper right is from a good quality fountain pen. A ball has been added by the manufacturer to make it a better writing instrument. One would think it would glide smoothly over the paper without disturbing the paper fibers. It probably does. The nib bottom right has no ball and the one lower left has an elongated ball. Other types of nibs are common but not included.

Most nibs are narrower than the ball although any one of them would make lines of varying width because of the split construction which provides an ink channel.

The photographic combination calls attention to something all of us look at but perhaps don't see. We give little thought to the mechanics of the writing instrument we use.

Both types of pens have advantages. Usage and sales would indicate favor leans toward the ball pen. Even the Post Office may be falling in line. *(Courtesy Lt. Walter R. Scott, San Diego Police Department.)*

Acute Heart Emergencies

By Carl B. Young, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Young holds a B.S. Degree in Health Education from the University of Houston; a Master of Public Health Degree from the University of North Carolina, in addition to research at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas, in resuscitation and emergency procedures. He was a medic in the 87th Infantry Division Co. A 312, Medical Battalion; and served in the E.T.O. He has been with the American Red Cross in First Aid and Water Safety Services since 1951. Mr. Young was an Assistant Director of the Harris County Emergency Corps, Houston, Texas, and now holds the position as Director, First Aid and Water Safety Services, with the American Red Cross in Corpus Christi, Texas.*

In the following article, Mr. Young presents important information concerning a type of police emergency that has become all too frequent. As the author points out, in these situations an informed officer may save a human life, and in so doing, reflect credit upon himself and the organization which he serves.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS frequently respond to calls where the subject is found to be suffering from pain in the chest, shortness of breath and extreme anxiety. These are the outstanding symptoms of an acute heart attack. As heart disease is the "number one killer" in the United States, it may be well to review the mechanism, symptoms and first aid care of this emergency.

Of the many varieties of heart trouble, Coronary heart disease is the disorder giving rise to what we commonly refer to as a "heart attack." A close look at the heart discloses that it is a powerful muscular pump. As such, it pumps an equivalent of nine to ten tons of blood throughout the body each day. Similar to the automobile motor which must have gasoline as its fuel to function, the heart must likewise have fuel to supply energy for its work. The heart muscle receives its fuel supply from two very special fuel lines. These are the Coronary arteries which branch off from the Aorta as it leaves, carrying oxygen-enriched blood to all parts of the body.

When there is a blockage or interference with these fuel lines we have an acute condition commonly referred to as a heart attack. The most common type of heart disease which results in an emergency is called arteriosclerosis. The Coronary arteries become hardened and thickened, consequently the supply of blood to the heart muscle is cut down.

ANGINA PECTORIS

Angina Pectoris is the intense chest pain and sense of suffocation which occurs when a person with Coronary artery disease over eats, over exerts, gets excited, or upset. Under these conditions, the heart needs more blood than when at rest —but the fuel lines are too narrowed to supply it.

As the Coronary arteries become more diseased, they become so narrow that a blood clot forming in one of them can completely choke off the supply of blood to the heart from that artery. This condition is called Coronary Thrombosis, Coronary occlusion, or Cardiac infarction.

CORONARY THROMBOSIS

This may be likened to a drunk mechanic pinching off the fuel line from the gas tank to the motor. If he obstructs the flow, the motor jumps and barks and if he mashes down hard, all fuel to the motor is shut off. The heart, like the motor, displays its lack of fuel by sharp pain. Again, like the motor; no fuel and it stops. The heart, however, under ordinary conditions cannot be restarted like an automobile motor.

The majority of heart attacks, fortunately, are not fatal. But, they are all serious. No profession or age group is immune, although a greater incidence is observed in those thirty-five and over. Attacks occur when one is engaged in any activity from playing, working, to reading a newspaper. The attack may occur at any time, usually taking the individual unaware. The individual is face to face with death and is generally aware of his plight.

A review of heart attack symptoms are: Pain, which occurs gradually or suddenly, ranging in severity from a "dull ache in the chest to sharp, knife like, agonizing and terrific pain centered under the breast bone." The pain, sometimes with a feeling of numbness, often spreads to the left shoulder, arm, or hand. There may be intense shortness of breath, sweating, extreme fright and anxiety.

The care which the officer can render will, many times, depend upon the circumstances in which the victim is found. On a public street or conveyance, immediate removal to the nearest hospital is necessary. Immediately upon recognition of this condition an ambulance should be requested and until it arrives:

1. Calmly speak to the victim. Reassure him that help is on the way. Find out, if possible, his name, address, phone, family physician and to which hospital he wants to go. Loosen his collar and belt.

2. Keep back the curious bystanders.

3. If conscious, ask the individual if he has "pills" prescribed by his physician. If so, locate them and place one under the tongue at once.

4. Move the individual into that position which gives him the most comfort.

Address: Carl B. Young, Director, First Aid and Water Safety, The American Red Cross, P. O. Box 1758, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FIGURE 1. *Make the patient comfortable and reassure him. Give "heart pills" if the patient carries them. Put in a call for the ambulance.*

5. When the ambulance arrives, assist the crew, using bystanders if necessary to avoid additional tax on the victim's already exhausted heart.

(If oxygen is carried by your unit or is obtained prior to arrival of the ambulance employ it at once.)

6. If breathing stops before the ambulance arrives, immediately render the Back Pressure-Arm Life method of artificial respiration.

Police units are not frequently dispatched to a residence or private establishment for such emergencies. While first aid care is the same, relatives or other responsible parties should summon a physician and follow his directions. Oxygen can be immediately obtained by calling the Fire Alarm Operator in any city.

Occasionally, an attack occurs to one driving an automobile. Whether the individual can bring his vehicle to a controlled stop or crashes it, depends on the severity of the attack. Smell of alcohol on the breath does not preclude a heart attack. Often what one thinks is indigestion is, in reality, a heart emergency.

While the responsibility of Emergency Ambulance Service may not be under Police control in your community, a brief description of proper first aid care is this:

(1) Reassurance of the patient by ambulance crew; (2) Calm and careful handling; (3) Adjusting the ambulance cot to a position of comfort to the patient; (4) Oxygen inhalation at the earliest moment possible; (5) The attendant rides in the

FIGURE 2. *When the ambulance arrives, assist the ambulance crew in placing the patient gently onto the stretcher.*

FIGURE 3. *The only correct first-aid care is making the patient comfortable, raising the stretcher up to facilitate breathing, reassurance, and continual oxygen inhalation during transportation. Prompt delivery of this patient to medical attention is vital—but not by a wild dash with siren madly blowing. A quiet conveyance saves more lives and does not jeopardize public safety.*

rear with the patient, and (6) Slow, quiet transportation to the nearest hospital to insure prompt medical care.

Transporting the acute heart attack patient to the nearest hospital for prompt medical treatment is absolutely necessary. However, this does not mean a wild drive at high speed with indiscriminate blaring of siren and without benefit of oxygen inhalation. There is no medical, safety, or common-sense basis for this frequent practice. Too often, such patients are D.O.A. after being "rushed to the hospital." On the other hand, it is a well known and accepted fact—that more patients reach the hospital alive when transportation is slow and quiet with oxygen being administered. The patient who does expire receiving oxygen during a slow and quiet ride would, in all probability, expire and be D.O.A. regardless at what speed the ambulance goes.

To conclude, the Officer, by careful handling of the acute cardiac, may be instrumental in saving his life and in so doing, bring credit to himself and the organization he serves. ★★★

FIGURE 4. *Thanks to you, officer, this patient has a good chance. This is the way good public relations are made.*

Supervising the Use of Police Authority

By Stanley R. Schrotel

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Chief Schrotel is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati (Chase College), and the F.B.I. National Academy.*

Affiliation with Cincinnati Division of Police dates from 1934. He has served in every rank and position in the Division and was elevated to his present position as Chief of Police in July, 1951.

Chief Schrotel is President of OHIO ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE *and 6th Vice President of the* INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE CHIEFS. *He is also President of Ohio Chapter of* ACADEMY ASSOCIATES *and a member of both the* CINCINNATI *and* OHIO BAR ASSOCIATIONS. *In addition to his other commitments, he has served as guest lecturer at the* F.B.I. NATIONAL ACADEMY, *Washington, D. C., and at the* SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE, *University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.*

A DEMOCRATIC society is naturally sensitive to the use of authority delegated to its representatives in government. Any real or imagined abuse of such authority provokes an immediate reaction and tends to alienate either the whole society or segments of it. This relationship not only compels government to be responsive to the need for proper use of its power, but, in order to merit public support, also demands that the employment of such power be in direct proportion to the extent of the need.

In terms of power, a police agency enjoys a unique position in the community of governmental units. Implicit in its responsibility to protect life and property rests the authority to seize property and to deprive citizens of their freedom of action. Authority of such magnitude brings into sharp focus all acts of those called upon to exercise it. Therefore, it becomes necessary, for a police agency to inventory the uses of inherent powers for the purpose of evaluating public reaction thereto.

Such an inventory was recently conducted by the Cincinnati police division, revealing a faulty procedure, which was gradually generating public disrespect not only for the agency but also for the principles of justice it represented. May we hasten to add that the deficiency detected was not peculiar to the Cincinnati operation but is rather common to police work generally.

It consisted of (1) a failure to provide protection to the conscientious police officer accused of using a greater degree of force than necessary to accomplish the arrest of a difficult prisoner; (2) the detection of the officer who, because of faulty training or emotional instability, executed every arrest with an ostentatious display of force and authority. In both classes of cases affirmative action was necessary. But, inasmuch as the greater portion of our personnel was embraced in *the* conscientious category, the obvious workable solution, must of necessity appeal to them. With this thought in mind, in presenting the problem, emphasis was placed upon the fact that reported incidents of alleged police brutality tended to develop resentment against the police authority and the concomitant loss of the most essential ingredient of a successful enforcement program—public confidence and support. This was particularly true of minority groups.

For the purpose of describing the problem in proper perspective, we stressed the desire of every policeman to be identified with a progressive enforcement agency and suggested that if the agency was to merit that distinction, it must have adopted, as standard operating procedure, the best techniques and disciplines of police science in the never-ending task of identification, apprehension and prosecution. By so doing, the agency obviated the defective thinking which supports the use of extreme and repressive measures in dealing with the law violator.

We found another persuasive reason dictating discreet treatment of all citizens, stemming from the presumption of innocence that abides with all persons until their guilt is established by a proper court. Anything beyond firmness and fairness at the hands of a police officer does violence to this basic tenet and makes mockery of the principle that ours is a government of law and not of men.

It was also pointed out that an officer might ignore entirely the reasons advanced for the need of exercising care in the execution of an arrest: that such indifference might lead him to conceive of his relationship with the arrested as a personal affair. Unfortunately, the truth is that every citizen who comes in contact with police authority, particularly a member of a minority group, recites his experiences with the police to enough people to establish a basis for the development of a community or group attitude toward the police agency. Therefore, a single instance of abuse of police authority becomes identified with the entire police force, generating hostility against all policemen.

Logically then, the true victims of police abuse were not those individuals *against* whom the abuse was directed but rather the police themselves. With so much at stake, affirmative action was imperative. But the action, of necessity, had to be so designed as to treat the two general categories of police personnel in a manner which would protect one and detect the other. In other words, the administration had to provide both (1) a means of establishing the justification for the degree of force used

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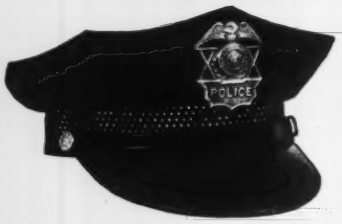

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by officers acting in good faith, and (2) a method which would identify those whose behavior revealed their need for either additional training or some degree of discipline.

A staff study by qualified executive officers evaluated the problem which resulted in the following general order:

"TO: ALL UNITS

SUBJECT: USE OF FORCE

REFERENCE:

(a) General Orders No. 3 and No. 36, paragraph 8
(b) Manual Rules No. 342, No. 344, No. 346, No. 377, No. 446, and No. 473

PURPOSE:

(1) To facilitate refutation of unwarranted charges
(2) To protect police personnel
(3) To aid in correction of deficiencies

PROCEDURE:

(1) Whenever it becomes necessary to strike any person in order to overcome resistance to arrest or to ward off physical attack, the person struck will be taken to the station or office of the arresting unit accompanied by the arresting officer.
(2) He will there be interviewed and examined by the officer in charge who will secure all facts pertinent to the case and report them on Form 17 for the unit commander.
(3) If the prisoner is suffering from any illness or injury, he will first be sent to general hospital for treatment and thereafter be returned to the unit station for interview by the officer in charge.
(4) The officer in charge will cause Forms 262 and 316 to be completed, showing prisoner's physical condition. These forms will accompany the prisoner to central station.
(5) No charge of resisting arrest or assault and battery will be filed by arresting officers without orders from the officer in charge.
(6) The officer in charge at central station will determine by observation of all prisoners whether any of them be suffering from illness or injury, and will not accept any injured prisoners into custody unless accompanied by reports indicating that they have been examined or treated or that they have refused to submit to examination or treatment.
(7) In the event that a prisoner requires treatment subsequent to the time of registration, the officer in charge of central station will send him to general hospital, complete a Form 316, and convey pertinent information to the arresting unit for entry in the blotter.
(8) Information recorded in conformance with this directive will be promptly forwarded by the unit commander or acting commander, with his comment, to the chief's office, so that complaints may be quickly answered without delay occasioned by the conduct of prolonged investigations.

No. 130 9/23/55
383.01
Arrest
Force
Procedure
Resistance

Because a directive so broad in scope might be misinterpreted as an attempt to limit the action of a police officer facing an adversary who could only be influenced by the demonstration of physical superiority, at the very outset two objectives were stated:

1. To facilitate refutation of unwarranted charges.
2. To protect police personnel.

One might wonder how compliance with such a directive would serve to accomplish these two objectives. Careful examination of its content, however, reveals some latent possibilities. First, in every instance in which it becomes necessary to strike a person the police officer is compelled to bring such person before his immediate superior. Thus, an opportunity is provided for the super-

visor to inquire into the propriety of his subordinate's action by examination of subject, witnesses and officer. Possessed of information supporting the necessity for his subordinate's action the supervisor documents his findings in a report to the chief's office. Here the report is reviewed and filed in anticipation of a possible charge of police brutality made either by the subject, his relatives, or an interested organization. If a complaint is made, the details of the report are of immeasurable value in refuting the allegations against the officer and in conveying to the complainant the agency's obligation to defend the officer's action.

This procedure is far superior to the customary method of passively hoping that a complaint will not be filed, and, in the event it is, starting a defensive investigation too late to get reliable information or witnesses.

Over and beyond the advantage of placing the enforcement agency in a position to act affirmatively lie the benefits to the internal strength of the organization. We allude, of course, to the influence the new procedure has upon morale of the agency when it becomes apparent that the administration is prepared to defend personnel acting in good faith in the performance of a difficult chore.

Another purpose ascribed to the directive, and by no means a subordinate one, finds expression in this terse language:

"To aid in correction of deficiencies."

This phrase is extremely broad but necessarily so for the purpose of stating a delicate objective in an inoffensive manner.

The objective becomes operative in those instances in which investigation discloses that the degree of force employed had been excessive. In such cases the training section is alert to the possibility that the officer may have employed the prescribed technique but that the technique itself is faulty. Should this be true the experience and philosophy which gave birth to the technique are reevaluated for the purpose of devising more effective procedures.

When it is determined that the employment of exessive force was not the result of faulty technique but rather a shortcoming of the officer, the training section attempts a re-training job. A reported repetition of similar conduct by the same officer may indicate that the motivation causing his abuse of authority is too deep seated to be affected by training. At this stage the administration should be in a strong position to terminate the services of such poorly qualified personnel.

A question which logically presents itself regarding the effectiveness of our directive has to do with a case in which force is used by a police officer, who thereupon fails to comply with required procedures. In other words, is it possible for a police officer whose official act falls within the area of interest to conceal such activity by ignoring the rule? To such a question we can only respond by saying that, if the police agency has sincerely demonstrated to its community that abuse of authority by any of its personnel will not be tolerated and that a citizen's complaint will be impartially investigated, noncompliance with the directive will be almost impossible to achieve.

There may also be a question regarding the efficacy of the directive in those cases where the superior might collaborate with his subordinate by falsifying the required report. Nothing in the directive itself would preclude this subterfuge. But, inasmuch as reports executed in compliance with the directive are filed in the service record of the police officer involved, the filing of a second such report automatically causes the personnel bureau to investigate the facts of both incidents.

We would be remiss and less than honest if we implied that the introduction of this directive into our agency's regulations was a painless experience. First, we had to overcome the feeling of most of our men that we were limiting their authority and exposing them to physical abuse. Second, we had to overcome the inherent opposition to report writing.

At this time, the directive has been in effect approximately six months. Has it accomplished its purpose? We can only report that since its adoption we have not received one complaint regarding the excessive use of force. More time will enable us to evaluate the procedure more effectively. ★★★

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The Southern Police Institute

By David A. McCandless, Director

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. McCandless took the LL.B. degree at George Washington University in 1931, and was engaged in the general practice of law in Louisville, Kentucky, from 1931 to 1941. He was Assistant City Attorney 1946-48 and Director of Public Safety in Louisville from 1948 until 1950 when he became Director of the Southern Police Institute which he was instrumental in establishing at the University of Louisville. Mr. McCandless was on duty with the United States Naval Reserve 1942-46 as Intelligence Officer for an Air Support Control Unit, with the rank of Lt. Commander at the time he left the service. He was awarded the Louisville Junior Chamber of Commerce and the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, Good Government Award in 1949.*

In addition to membership in a number of professional Societies Mr. McCandless is Associate Editor, JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE, *and a member of the Committee on Education and Training of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Southern Police Institute, financed in part by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the General Education Board, a Rockefeller Foundation, has attracted national attention and POLICE is pleased to present the following materials concerning this outstanding police training operation.*

THE Southern Police Institute was established at the University of Louisville in January, 1951. Since its opening six years ago, it has graduated 410 law enforcement officers from its long terms and 291 from the Institute's mid-winter seminars. Established originally as an advanced in-service training school for officers in fifteen Southern area States, demand soon caused the Institute to make places available for officers from all sections of the country. Today, its graduates include ranking officers in departments ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from far North to deep South.

Address: David A. McCandless, Director, The Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

Twenty-five officers are accepted for each of the Institute's regular terms—the average roster representing fourteen or fifteen States. A typical class is the one of the last regular session. The class included officers from the Nation's largest cities, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, as well as the smaller communities of Columbus (Ga.), Morganton (N.C.), Fort Lauderdale (Fla.). State law enforcement agencies were represented by the Indiana, Delaware, North Carolina, and Kentucky State Police Departments and the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. Included in the class were the Sheriff of Bamburg County (S.C.) and two Deputies from Louisiana Parishes. Also included were officers from Dallas, Phoenix (Ariz.), Phenix City (Ala.), Louisville, San Angelo, Rock Hill (S.C.), Sarasota, Odessa, and Jefferson County (Ky.).

This significant geographical spread points to the great demand in the country today for highly trained police personnel. All law enforcement agencies are becoming increasingly aware of this vital need. Probably at no time in the history of policing are administrators faced with problems of as grave import as those of today. Major crime in post-War II years shows a steady increase. Delinquency among juveniles has reached startling proportions. Traffic in municipal and rural areas alike presents a problem of such magnitude that our best brains are being taxed to find a solution. Yet these, and many like problems, daily call for police action and initiative.

Badly undermanned as are almost all departments, many police administrators believe that the greatest need in policing at the moment is not *more* but *better* men. This belief in no manner discredits the fine work being done by many police officers today. It merely emphasizes the need for exceptional men; officers who are equipped with the "know-how" to cope with the difficult problems of the day.

Faced with these problems, the watchword of today's modern department must be train, train, and still more training. And time must be found somehow to do this while performing the never-ending job of enforcing the law and preventing crime.

To the great credit of police administrators of this country they have faced up to this need. Departmental recruit and in-service training programs have been started in many departments where only a few years ago they never existed. Departments having regular training programs previously have stepped them up; time has been lengthened; programs have been improved and new materials added. Equally important, supervisory personnel have been, and are being given, leaves of absence (with pay) to attend schools that offer programs of advanced in-service training. These schools, far too few in number, present programs in police science and administration, sometimes comprehensive in nature, sometimes specialized in course content. The Southern Police Institute is of the former type.

The Southern Police Institute was established to meet the need for a higher and more advanced training than is usually available within the department. It it financed by the generous support of the City of Louisville, The Carnegie Corporation of New York, General Education Board (a Rockefeller Foundation), and other Southern and Eastern Foundations. Its regular (long) term is given twice a year, in the Spring and in the Fall. Each term, covering 420 hours of instruction lasts for twelve weeks with twenty-five specially selected law enforcement officers en-

FIGURE 1. *(Right above) Weekly notebook check at the Institute.*
FIGURE 2. *(Right below) Searching a suspect.*

FIGURE 3. *(Above) Collecting evidence at mock crime scene.*

FIGURE 4. *(Right above) Fingerprint identification is discussed by students in the Southern Police Institute.*

FIGURE 5. *(Right below) Classroom at Southern Police Institute.*

rolled each term. Preference in the selection is given to applicants holding commanding, supervisory, and administrative positions within their departments. Each officer selected is given an expense scholarship consisting of a $200 cash allowance to apply on travel and living expenses. In addition, the Institute makes no charge for tuition to these officers. The officer's department is, however, required to keep him on the payroll during his absence.

Training in the Southern Police Institute combines instruction with practical work. The program has been planned to give to each student a working knowledge of the latest methods of law enforcement and to enhance his value to his department on the administrative and command level. The instruction is given through the medium of lectures, demonstrations, field trips, visual aids, simulated incidents, and classroom discussions. Students are encouraged to exchange ideas among themselves and are given opportunities during the term for leadership. The training ideal is emphasized with the hope that graduating students will return to their cities imbued with the spirit of furthering training programs in their own departments.

The curriculum has been carefully prepared with the purpose of presenting as comprehensive a course in police science and administration as is consistent with available time. It includes the following subjects:

Courses	*Hours*
Police Organization and Administration	65
Departmental Standards	
Leadership and Morale	
Police Records	
Ethics	
Report Writing	
Modus Operandi	
Police Personnel Administration	35
Function of Personnel Agency	
Joint Activities of Police Department and Personnel Agency	
Human Relations	20
Worldwide and Neighborhood Aspects of Human Relations	
Background of Racial, National, and Religious Tensions	
Social Situations in Which Tensions Arise	
Role of the Police in Dealing With Tensions	
Law and Administrative Controls as They Affect Human Relations	
Statutes and Court Decisions as They Affect Human Relations	
Public Relations and Publicity	
Human Behavior	20
Adolescent Development; Problems	
Adult Development; Problems	
Reactions to Stress	
Character Disorders	
Psychopathic Personalities	

CHECK CHART

Field Trip; Mental Clinic, Louisville General Hospital	
Criminal Law, Evidence, and Procedure	33
Interrogation of Suspects and Witnesses	10
Criminal Investigative Procedure in	28
Homicides	
Burglaries	
Sex Crimes	
Robberies	
Larcenies	
Counterfeiting	
Narcotics Law Violations	
Forged and Worthless Checks	
Auto Thefts	
Assaults	
Arson	
Scientific Aids to Investigation	46
Physical Analysis of Evidence	
Chemical Analysis of Evidence	
Fire Arms Identification and Explosives	
Photography	
Fingerprints	
Polygraph	
Questioned Documents	
Chemical Tests for Alcohol	
Spectrography	
Microscopy	
Commercialized Vice	8
Jurisdiction and Cooperative Function of Other Gov't Agencies	9
Personal Identification	30
Regional Planning for the Police Emergency	5
Tactical Maps and Overlays	
Alert Sequences	
Air-Ground Coordination	
Road Blockades	
Field Problems in Police Tactics	12
Role of the Police in Civilian Defense	8
Traffic	40
Accident Prevention Bureau	
Accident Investigation	
Records and Analysis	
Engineering	
Enforcement	
Education	
Juvenile Delinquency (Police Crime Prevention Bureaus)	15
Public Speaking	15
Training and Teaching Techniques	15
Examinations	12
Total Hours of Instruction	420

Instruction at the Institute is on the Visiting Lecturer method. During each twelve week term, the Institute's regular training staff is augmented by approximately fifty visiting lecturers and technicians, who have been selected because of their particular qualifications in the fields of police science and administration, or allied sciences. Many are veteran police officers, including some of the Nation's outstanding Chiefs and Commissioners. Lecturers are invited for one day appearances and the invitations extended by the Institute to leading authorities throughout the country have been

FIGURE 6. *(Above) Col. Jack K. T. Huang, of the National Police of Free China, receives certificate of graduation from University of Louisville President, Philip G. Davidson. Director David A. McCandless at right.*

FIGURE 7. *(Right above) Students examine evidence under the microscope.*

FIGURE 8. *(Right below) Blood testing apparatus is demonstrated by Captain Robert Borkenstein (dark suit) and Dr. R. N. Harger (extreme right).*

DRINKING LIMITS FOR MOTORISTS
FATAL
FATAL LIMIT
UNK

FIGURE 9. *(Above) Apparatus for testing breath for alcohol content is demonstrated to Director McCandless (standing left), and a class at the Southern Police Institute by Captain Robert Borkenstein (center) and Dr. R. N. Harger (right).*

FIGURE 10. *(Left) Evidence at a simulated safe burglary is examined by students.*

uniformly accepted. It is believed that this is a significant indication of the deep interest held by personalities in these fields in the furtherance of comprehensive police training.

In the three month period between the Fall and Spring terms, the Institute presents its program of mid-winter seminars. Four seminars, each lasting two weeks, are presented annually in January, February, and March. Subjects of major importance in law enforcement are offered in greater detail than is possible in the comprehensive programs of the Institute's regular terms. Thirty law enforcement officers are accepted each term. Tuition for each seminar is $125, with $25.00 additional if a dormitory room is de-

FIGURE 11. *Captain L. B. Gonzales, Manila, P. I., presents to Director McCandless a bronze plaque inscribed with the roster of the first seminar on Scientific Crime Investigation.*

sired. The seminars have been enthusiastically received by police departments throughout the country and it is believed that they are fulfilling a real need. Instruction at the seminars is, as in the regular terms, on the Visiting Lecture method.

1958 MID-WINTER SEMINARS

Delinquent Youth and Society
January 6-January 17, 1958

Police Administration
January 27-February 7, 1958

The Science of Fingerprints
February 10-February 21, 1958

Scientific Crime Investigation
March 3-March 14, 1958

The Southern Police Institute is proud of the record of its graduates. Of the 410 officers who have completed the Institute's long terms, sixteen are now Chiefs of Police and sixteen are assistant Chiefs in their departments. One hundred and fifty-four have been promoted since graduation and 131 are on duty in departmental training schools or academies.

The Institute also takes pride in its association with other Police Training Schools which have long pioneered in work looking toward professionalization of the forces. These schools are offering to police officers new techniques, new concepts, new attitudes, new methodology. To accomplish his manifold duties, today's police officer needs comprehensive knowledge of the law under which he operates. He must be skilled in the newer techniques of detection and identification. He needs attitudes which are conducive to good human relations. He should be able to use on-the-spot methods of law enforcement which will alleviate, and not spread, disorder. He must have the ability to divorce all personal feelings and to act with absolute impartiality in the enforcement of the laws of his city, his state, his nation. He must have respect for all the constitutional rights of the individual. He must revere the right, eschew the wrong. He must also be proud of being a police officer and must be zealous in preserving the prestige and integrity of policing. There is in the law enforcement field no easy sine qua non. It requires understanding and comprehensive training. The police training schools in this nation are endeavoring to operate within these concepts. ★★★

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Training and Placement Opportunities For Federal Prisoners

By A. F. Lykke

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Lykke attended the State Teachers College at Mayville, North Dakota, and the University of Washington, where he received the B.A. degree, majoring in Sociology. He entered the Federal Prison Service in 1940 as a Junior Custodial Officer at the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, where he was subsequently promoted to Senior Officer, with responsibilities as Training Instructor for both custodial and non-custodial personnel. For nine years, Mr. Lykke acted as Employment Placement Officer for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. On this assignment he was stationed at McNeil Island where he was engaged in making contact with employers and unions in nine western states, arranging for the employment of men soon to be released from prison. In 1952 he was transferred to Headquarters in Washington, D.C., where he has since been employed as Industries Agent for Federal Prison Industries Incorporated.*

Mr. Lykke is the author of a number of articles in the training and placement field. He is also author of the book, PAROLEES AND PAYROLLS, *which appeared recently.*

FOR the past several years an increasing number of police departments in this country have been adding another function, that of juvenile delinquency control or prevention, to their already heavy load of duties and responsibilities. A steady increase in juvenile crime caused leading police administrators to feel that the police, being one of the first public agencies to come in contact with delinquents, would be in an excellent strategic position to exert influences and promote programs designed to curb delinquency. The initial experiments drew such hearty and immediate public support that other police administrators were encouraged to add juvenile control units to their departments. Today, in many cities, specially-trained police officers, coordinating their programs with those of the courts and other community agencies, are performing a valuable public service in their attempts to eliminate conditions leading to delinquency, and provide guidance in the development of good citizenship.

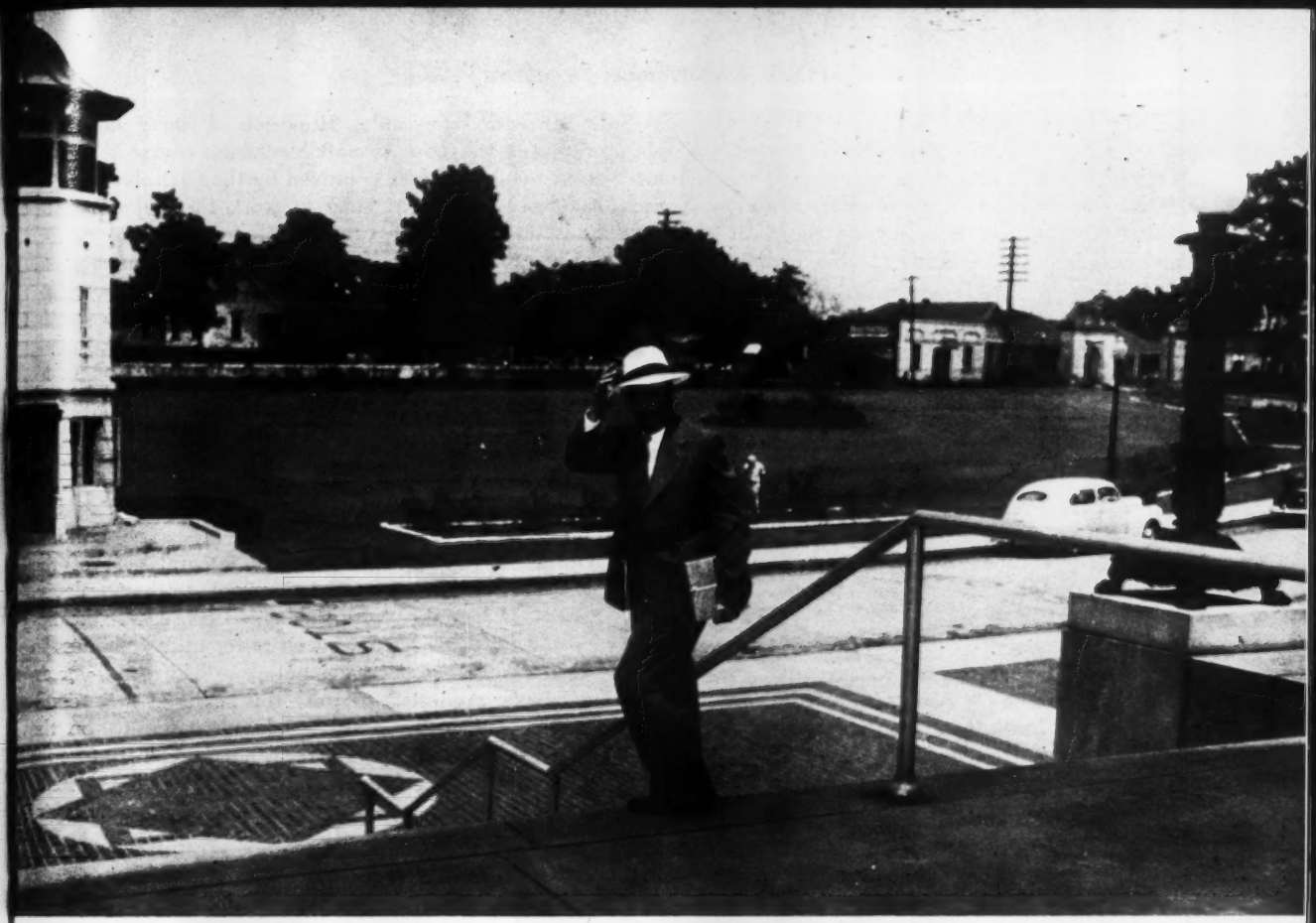
Those of us who are engaged in prison work can perhaps do very little to aid the police in their efforts to curb delinquency, other than to offer our complete moral support. We have a deep and sympathetic understanding of the problems and frustrations which beset an agency engaged in combatting crime. We, too, in our field, have undertaken certain movements and added certain responsibilities which present knotty problems, and which, in order to be successful, demand the support of the public and the cooperation of several public agencies, including that of the police.

Address: A. F. Lykke, 3712 Columbia Pike, Arlington 4, Virginia.

The best-known major function of a penitentiary, or institution of that nature, is to serve as a place of detention . . . to hold a person until the law permits him to be released. Up to more recent years that was the only function served by such institutions. Wardens and guards were appointed for political reasons, or selected haphazardly, with no regard for ability or experience. Cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners was common. While some of the inmates were employed at various maintenance tasks, much of the population spent its time in vitiating idleness. The crippled and sick received little or no attention. The only rehabilitative influence provided was through the chaplain's office, if such existed. Prisoners arrived at the institution, put in the required time, and were discharged with attitudes and philosophies unchanged, excepting perhaps for the worse. As often as not, in a few week's time, these men would once again be returned to the institution, to repeat the cycle.

It was the senselessness of this picture, the wasted years of idleness and of human resources, the complete lack of rehabilitating influences, and especially the very high degree of recidivism, which prompted the leaders in this field to plan and work to the end that some day programs could be instituted to provide new hope and encouragement to the inmate population. These leaders well knew, through their intimate daily contact with prisoners, that many of these men could, with proper encouragement and assistance, be discharged to lead honest, law-abiding lives.

During the last twenty-five years tremendous changes have taken place in both Federal and state correctional programs in this country. The Federal Bureau of Prisons, as well as many state systems, now have well-established career programs for personnel, with all positions filled through Civil Service. Personnel standards and wages have been scaled upwards. As a consequence, the punishment-conscious prison guard of yesterday has been replaced by the well-trained, treatment-conscious correctional officer of today. The "individualized-treatment" concept has come into its own. Exhaustive efforts are now made to learn as much as possible about each new inmate, in order that a treatment program may be planned to suit his needs. School records; medical records; employment records; police, probation, and parole records; and Social Service Exchange records, are all studied to ascertain the individual's weaknesses, strengths, and potentialities. Numerous interviews with the individual inmates are held by department heads



Sentence completed . . . homeward bound . . . trained for a job that is waiting.

so that further insight may be gained into his problems and interests, and to advise him of self-improvement possibilities available to him during his stay at the institution.

Intelligence and educational testing is routine, and vocational tests of several types are often administered. After this initial study is finished, usually during the first few weeks, a meeting of department heads is held, at which the inmate is in attendance, and an institutional program is selected to meet his needs.

His institutional work assignment is made to fit his abilities and interests as nearly as it is possible to do so. If he has expressed a desire to engage in school work, perhaps to complete his grade or high school education, he is enrolled by the Educational Department in classes designed to meet his needs. Because worthy leisure-time pursuits are so important in charting law-abiding lives, the inmate is encouraged to participate in the recreational program, to take an active role in available sports, to make use of the library facilities, or perhaps enroll in some form of hobby shop activity.

There are many men who express a desire to learn a certain trade. Before a man is accepted for trade training he is carefully screened on the basis of test results, age, physical condition, length of sentence, and other factors, such as the availability of employment in this trade in the area to which he will be released. Then, if accepted, he is assigned to the appropriate class when the next vacancy occurs, or when a new course is begun.

What are the trades which can be taught in an institution? Trades can be taught almost any place where there is work to be done . . . in the culinary department, as cooks and bakers; in the hospital, as attendants and laboratory technicians; in the barber shop, as barbers; in the laundry, as washermen; in the auto repair shop, as mechanics; and in many other fields. Special courses, not related to institutional maintenance, are also available, such as the Aircraft Mechanics Course offered at the Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio; and training in the manufacture of dental prosthetic appliances, offered at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. Training of the finest type in actual industrial production is also available in the many industries sponsored by Federal Prison Industries, Inc., which manufactures many commodities for sale to the Federal government.

Employers and unions have often found the trade training courses offered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be more modern and more thorough than many courses found in the free community. The Trade Training divisions of the Educational Department are

staffed by experts in their fields, who develop the necessary courses of study, and, with the cooperation of the foremen of the various shops, integrate the training with the maintenance work of the institution. These foremen are selected, not only on the basis of their knowledge and skill in the crafts, but equally as much on the basis of their skill and ability as instructors. Complete and detailed records are kept on the progress of every trainee, so that prospective employers may be told the number of hours the applicant has spent in actual shop work, as well as in related trade training, which is given in classrooms to augment the shop work.

Because of the sound foundation on which these training programs are built, employers, unions, State Vocational Boards, and Apprenticeship Councils are more and more coming to approve these courses and accept the graduates. Not long ago, at one of our Federal institutions, graduation exercises were being held for a class of newly-trained welders. The Welders' Union local of a nearby city sent representatives to attend the event, and presented every graduate with a journeyman welder's union membership card. At another Federal institution, where a modern tire-reconditioning industry was recently installed, numerous offers of employment for trained operators have already been received, some made in person by employers who had traveled many miles. Hundreds of young men have graduated from the Aircraft Mechanics course at Chillicothe, Ohio, which is approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and have gone to work for major aircraft firms throughout the United States.

Five Employment Placement Offices are maintained at strategically-located institutions throughout the country, to lend assistance in job-development to men shortly before their release. This assistance is available to all men who request it, whether or not they have undertaken institutional training courses. The placement officers contact employers, unions, State Employment Service offices, and other agencies through personal visits and by correspondence, interpreting the rehabilitative program of the Bureau of Prisons, and developing specific placements for individual inmates. The criminal records of the applicants are an integral part of the "employment abstracts" made available to the employer. This action is taken with the signed consent of the applicant, who realizes the necessity for utter frankness in dealing with prospective employers. The employer is, of course, requested to treat this material in a confidential manner. Emphasis is placed, naturally, on the usable skills which the applicant has to offer. Reference is also made to any training courses taken at the institution, as well as to worthy leisure-time pursuits in-

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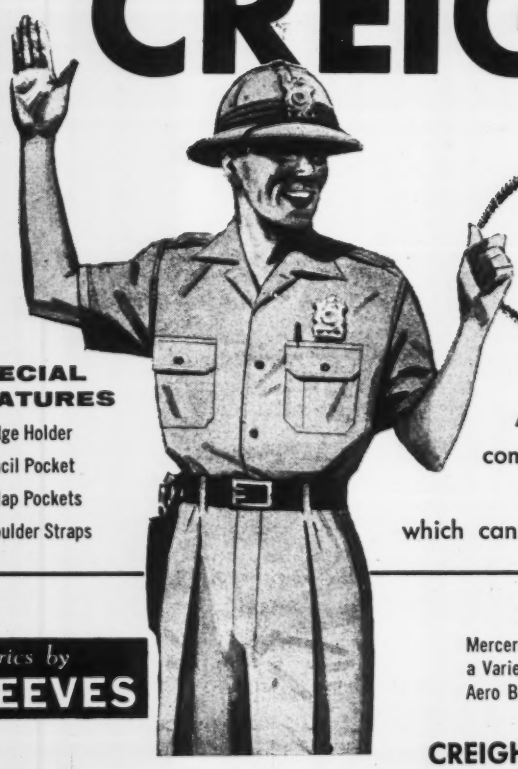

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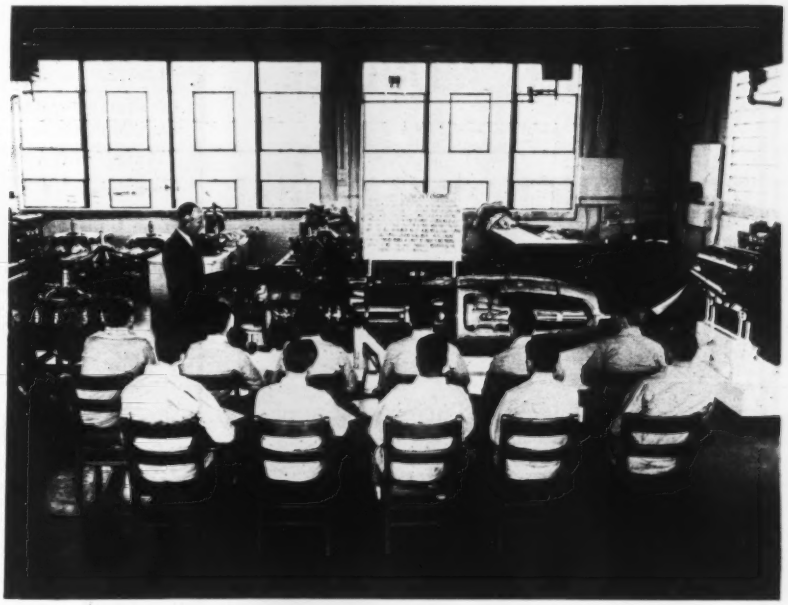

Classroom scene in the Aircraft Mechanics Course at the Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio. Hundreds of young men have graduated from this course, which is approved by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and have gone to work for major aircraft firms throughout the United States.

dulged in at the institution. The employers' attention is also drawn to the fact that many releasees are very short of funds, and sometimes pay can be arranged on a day-to-day basis until the new employee can establish himself financially.

As these Placement Officers visit numerous industrial plants of various types, they often return to the institutions with news of new industrial trends which may modify and improve the trade training techniques. They also obtain considerable follow-up data on previously-placed releasees through their visits to local Federal Probation offices.

During the fiscal year 1956, there were 522 courses offered to inmates by the Educational Department of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Out of the total Federal prison population of about 20,000, there were 10,189 inmates enrolled in these courses, without duplication. A total of 5,544 inmates completed courses during the year. State Vocational Boards issued 920 certificates to graduates of various courses, and there were 728 certificates issued by other accrediting agencies. Many of the inmates released during the year found their own jobs, but 1,466 jobs were developed through the Placement Offices, and of these, 659 were directly related to the trade training or work experience gained in the institution.

The sense of defeatism and frustration with which the prisoner first came to the institution is, in a large measure, dispelled during most of his term by the atmosphere of industry and optimism in which he finds himself. His fears are further quelled by his active participation in self-improvement programs. But as his discharge date approaches it seems as though many of these doubts and fears return, in double strength. Will his family accept him? How about the community, the neighbors? Will the employer be constantly "breathing down his neck?" Will the local probation officer, under whom he may be serving a final period of supervision, be looking for ways and means to return him to the institution, as he has heard other inmates say? Will the police, whether or not local criminal registration laws are in effect, be constantly harrassing him, his family, his employer? With such doubts and qualms besetting the inmate, it is felt necessary to institute a final or "pre-release" type of counselling, in order to better insure a proper degree of "carry-over" of newly-developed skills and attitudes.

While release-planning in a modern institution actually begins on the day of the inmate's arrival, this "pre-release" program usually begins from sixty to ninety days prior to his release. Some institutions, blessed with ample facilities, include in their programs a transfer of inmates to dormitory-type housing, and a less-regimented existence, in order that the change from the cell-house regime to the free world will not be too abrupt. The more typical pre-release program, however, consists mainly of a series of informal discussion periods on the subjects causing the releasees the most concern. Some of these meetings are headed by institutional staff members. Other discussion leaders are recruited from the community, and include a probation officer, an employer, a union representative, an official from a State Employment Service office.

These representatives of the community are briefed in advance on the main areas into which the inmates' fears fall, and their talks are planned accordingly, always followed by a question-and-answer period to insure as complete a coverage as possible. The probation officer explains what will and what will not be expected of those men who will be under supervision; the employer

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speaks of the performance, the loyalty, he expects, and discounts senseless fears; State Employment Service officials give general advice and information regarding the current employment picture; the union representatives speak of ways and means of becoming union members, and provide data regarding the payment of dues.

After a few meetings of this type, where the releasees have had opportunities to meet with and obtain first-hand information from community representatives, they are encouraged to feel that they can successfully make a fresh start in life. I believe, however, that wherever such pre-release programs are in effect, that police departments should be encouraged to participate. While assisting with such a program at a West Coast institution I was successful in obtaining the cooperation of police departments of two large cities. The Chief of Police of one of these cities personally participated; in the other case the Chief sent a representative. These individuals did such excellent jobs of interpreting the police policies in their two cities that the Educational Department of the institution received several written comments from inmates indicating a complete reversal of their attitudes concerning the police as a result of hearing these talks. The police representatives, too, stated that they had learned much regarding the stresses and strains facing an ex-convict desiring to start life afresh as a law-abiding citizen.

While writing the above paragraph I was reminded of a statement in an article which appeared in the *Federal Probation* magazine in the March, 1952 issue. The article, entitled "Release Preparation of the Prisoner," was written by Mr. Reed Cozart, then Warden of the Federal Correctional Institution at Seagoville, Texas, and now Warden of the Federal Correctional Institution at La Tuna, Texas. The statement follows:

"To date there has not been enough effort to acquaint law-enforcement officials with the importance of assisting men upon release. Consequently, the average prisoner is released perhaps with feelings of hostility toward law-enforcement agencies in general. While there are some exceptions, many law-enforcement officers are equally suspicious of ex-prisoners. There are only rare occasions when there is a real understanding between the law enforcement officer and the ex-prisoner. It would appear advisable to invite police officers and other agents of law-enforcement agencies to visit prisons and see for themselves what is being done toward helping prepare men for release in order that they may have a more sympathetic understanding."

As police departments have found the need for the endorsement and support of the public in their juvenile control programs, so have we, in the correctional field, learned that unless the community endorses our program and accepts the returning ex-prisoner who wants to make a fresh start, our efforts and those of the inmates are wasted.

We can hardly expect all law-enforcement officers to emulate the Reading, Pennsylvania, police detective, who works at his police job at night, who is associated with a successful business enterprise in which over half of the forty-five employees are ex-convicts.* We would, however, like to have them become better acquainted with our program, which, we feel confident, would lead to that "sympathetic understanding" referred to by Mr. Cozart. ★★★

* "This Cop Leads a Double Life," *Readers Digest*, December, 1956. (Condensed from *The Catholic Home Messenger*, September, 1956.)

INFORMATION WANTED

The City of Columbus, Ohio Police Department is investigating the possibility of an ordinance to regulate the use of receivers for the reception of police radio calls, or capable of reception of police calls in unauthorized vehicles.

They would like to receive copies of such ordinances or laws in effect in other municipalities, counties or state governments. Also any information pertaining to the establishment of such ordinances.

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George Scholer, Chief of Police
Columbus Police Department
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Blasting Caps Are Dangerous

They Kill, Maim and Blind Children!

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police have been asked to assist the Institute of Makers of Explosives in a nation-wide drive to warn boys and girls of the dangers of blasting caps in an effort to reduce the number of these tragic accidents.*

BLASTING caps sometimes are lost or stolen and boys and girls find them. While playing with these caps, explosions frequently occur, and as a result hundreds have been hurt. Some lose fingers and hands, some are blinded for life. Blasting caps are small copper or aluminum cylinders about as big around as a lead pencil and between 1½ inches and 5 inches long. They contain a highly sensitive explosive and are used to explode dynamite, to mine coal and metals, quarry stone, and build bridges, roads, and skycrapers.

There are two kinds of caps. The "ordinary cap" is exploded by sparks from a burning fuse inserted in one end of the cap. The other kind of cap is an electric blasting cap. It has two wires coming out of one end. These two wires are connected by a very thin wire that is sunk in the explosive charge in the cap. When electric current is applied, the thin wire becomes red hot and detonates the cap.

The explosives in blasting caps are very sensitive, so that they will be sure to detonate the dynamite charge. An experienced person knows how to handle them safely. In the hands of an inexperienced person they are extremely dangerous.

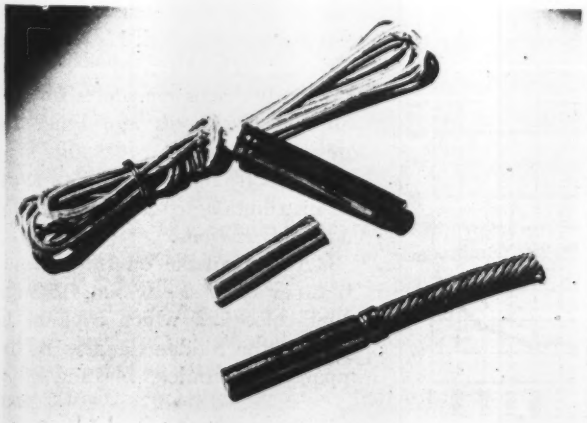
Comparatively few persons know what a blasting cap looks like; children particularly are likely to play with them.

When a cap explodes, hundreds of small pieces of metal fly out in all directions—sometimes as much as 200 feet—and even at that distance could cause blindness.

Boys and girls should know what a blasting cap looks like, and what great damage it can do. If found it should be left alone. Other boys and girls should be warned

(Continued on next page)

Blasting caps are small copper or aluminum tubes about as big around as a lead pencil. Generally, they are bright but dampness may dull and corrode the metal when they are exposed outdoors. In practice, the caps are activated by fuses or electric charges, but they can also be set off by a sharp blow or by a fire of ordinary intensity.



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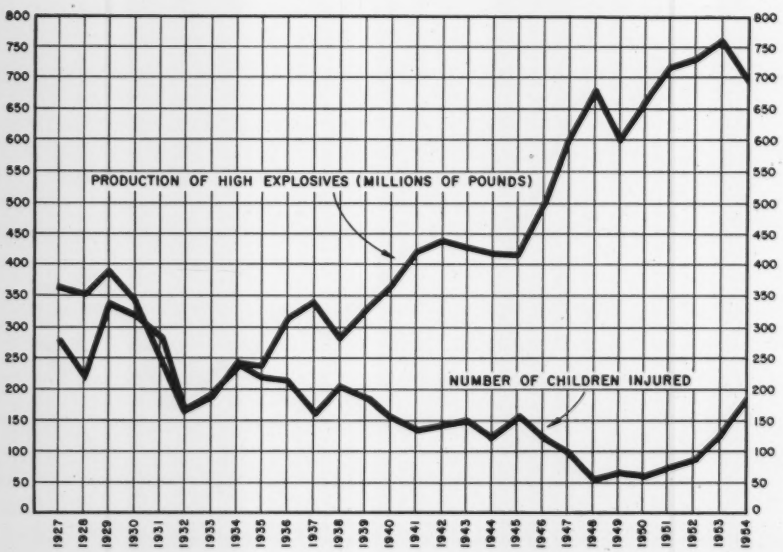

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2. Call the area headquarters of any major quarrying, mining, or construction project.

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4. Get in touch with a representative of an explosives manufacturer.

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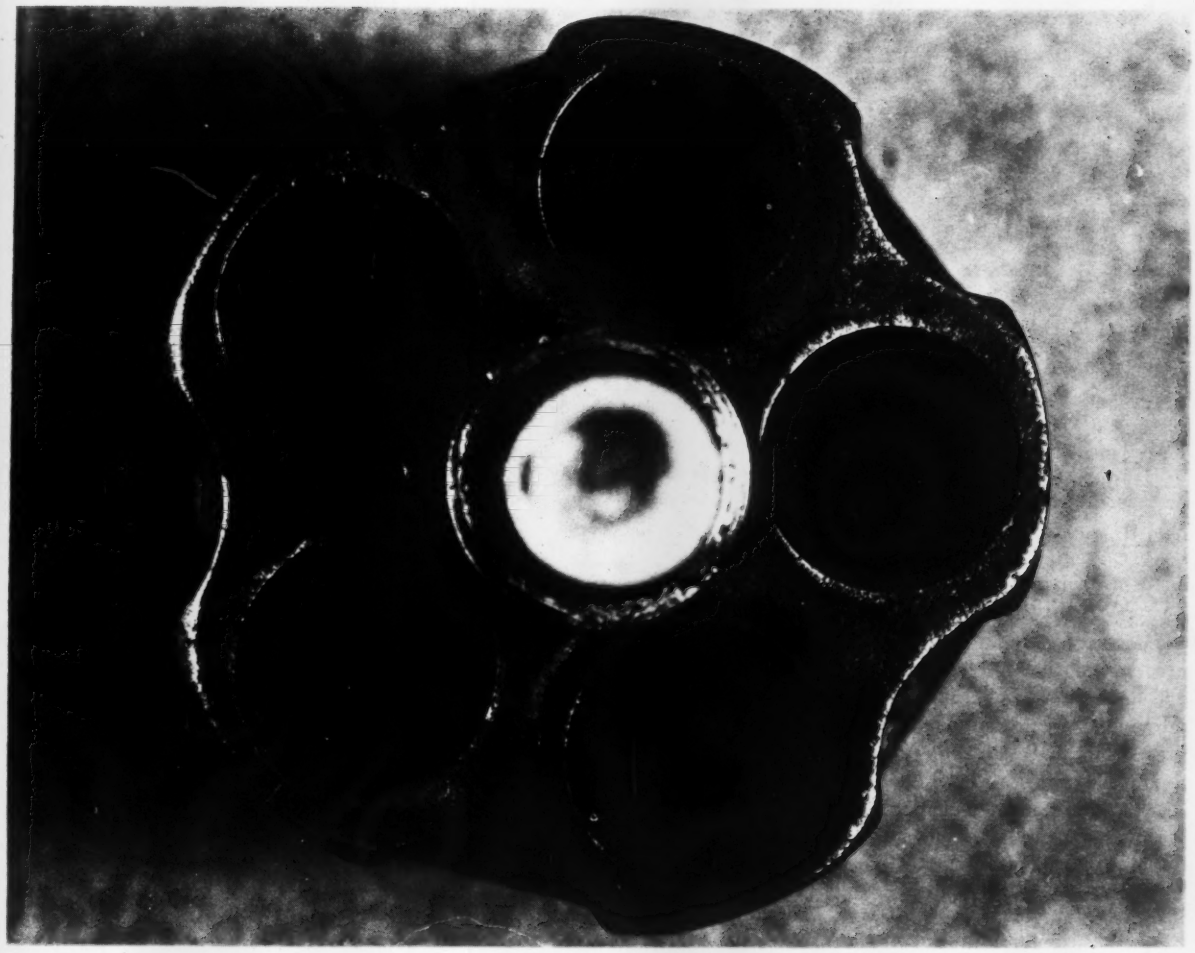
2. Several copies of a news story for distribution to newspapers, TV and radio stations.

3. Also available on free loan is "Blasting Cap," a 16 mm. 15 min. sound-color film which explains to children the hidden dangers in the apparently harmless blasting caps.

★★★

Interesting and Unusual Cases

By Lt. Walter R. Scott
San Diego Police Department



INTENT AND PREMEDITATION DEMONSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

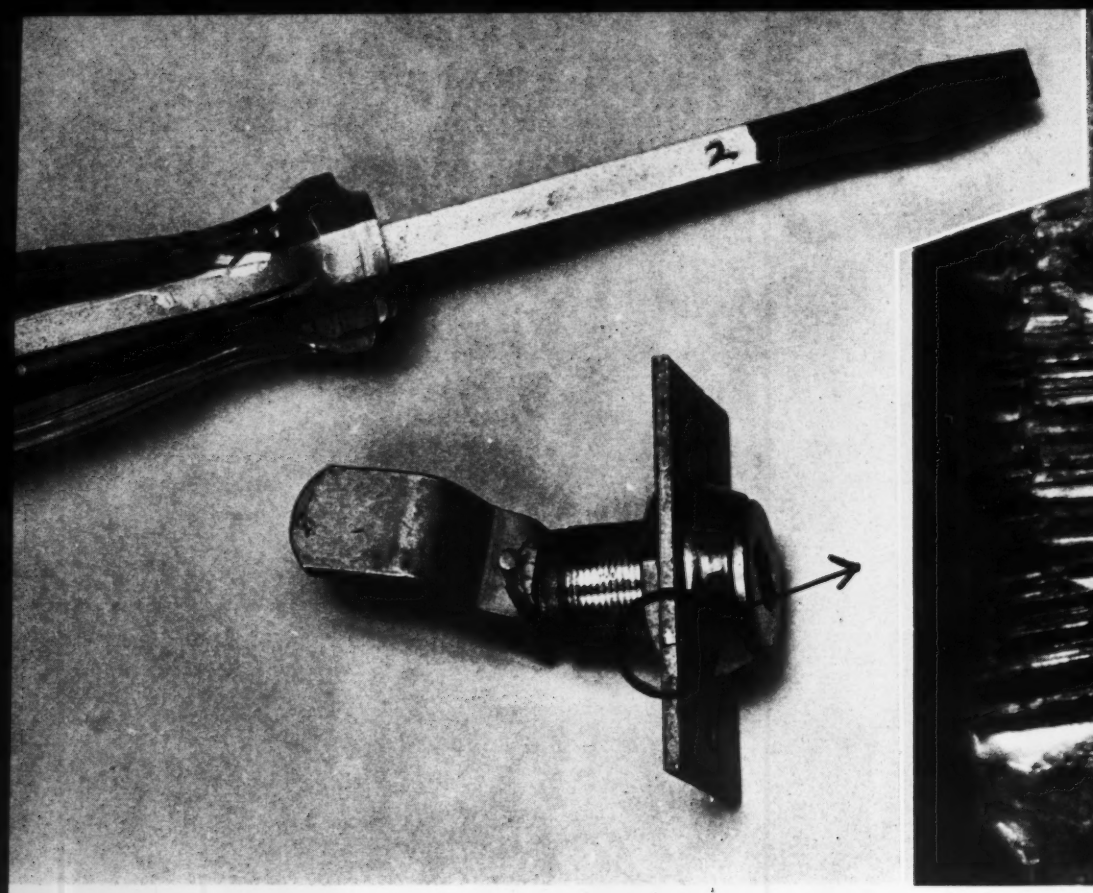
Many problems arise in criminal prosecutions where firearms are involved. At first glance the above photograph would appear to be devoid of significance but it was used in a murder prosecution. A point was demonstrated very clearly.

Witnesses to a shooting, separated by a partition, said they heard one shot followed by what they described as the "click of a hammer" and a second shot. Shells were removed from the gun and destroyed by the suspect. The problem for the laboratory was to verify or disprove statements of witnesses.

Firearms investigators know that revolvers stored for long periods or fired infrequently may show "halos" around exhaust ends of ports in the cylinder which may show order of firing or if fired. If the photograph is examined closely, it will be noted that the ports nearest the top and bottom long edges of the picture show distinct "halo" effects which completely surround the ports. Conversely, halos are conspicuously absent from single and and double ports between and to either side of the two just mentioned.

Examination of the cylinder substantiated statements of witnesses who heard but did not see the shooting.

Firearm failure or a misfire may point up the elements of intent and premeditation which are so important in establishing degree in murder prosecutions.



SCRATCH MARK TIPS THE BALANCE OF JUSTICE

Microscopes come to the aid of justice in a very effective manner on occasions. The criminalist takes full advantage of lenses and he reduces his findings to photographs. When the photographic evidence is presented to twelve laymen (the jurors), it leaves little or no doubt about the question, and much less chance of failure on the part of the prosecution.

A tiny scratch in the photograph, in the black circle, merely a highlight on the edge of a lockplate is barely noticeable. But under the microscope it looks like plow tracks in evenly tilled soil. The scratch was photographed and enlarged about fifteen times. Result is shown in front of the arrow and left of the split image line.

A scratch was made with the suspected screwdriver tip on similar but slightly softer metal. The two scratches were aligned under the comparison microscope. The screwdriver mark is on the right of the split image line. It is immediately obvious, even to the untrained eye, that the "right" tool has been found.

The photograph was the undoing of a man and wife burglar team. They had high hopes of beating the "rap" until the lock, screwdriver and photographic evidence were presented by the prosecution. Then the bottom fell out.

NOTE TAKING IN SPORT OF KINGS CIRCLES

Pressure is sometimes brought to bear by constituted law enforcement agencies against those who participate in practices defined in penal codes as "unlawful" and for which provisions for punishment are outlined.

In the instance depicted above, the objective of the person who made the notation was to to avoid leaving such items of physical evidence as note paper and perhaps handwriting. He succeeded in the first instance very well, but in the second not so well.

If you do not tumble immediately, the notes pertain to an individual, a track, a horse and a bet. The client's initials were F. T., the horse was Sassychick, and the client placed "two to win" and "two to show." Results of the race are not recalled at the moment, but it is possible to state with some assurance that the four bucks did not get to their intended destination before the deadline.

One would suspect that the person whose hand bears the notation would be a well-known habitue of racing circles and that he worked for a percentage. He was and he did.

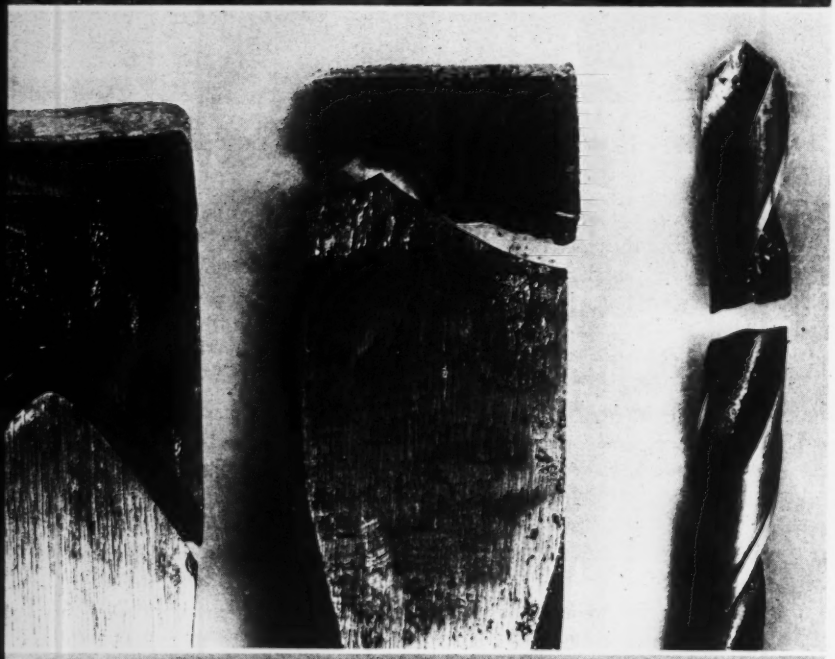
BALLS AND SOCKETS

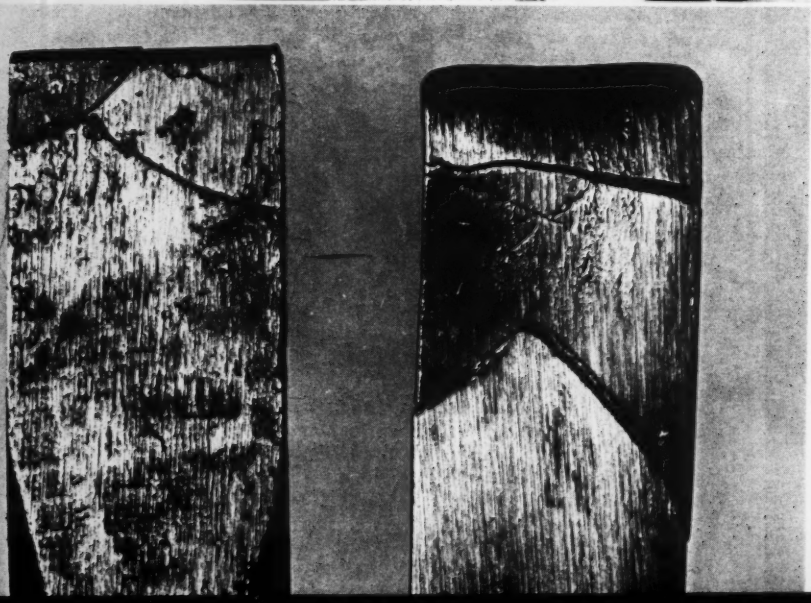
The photographs (left) appear to have much in common with lizards' eyes but that is not what was in front of the camera lens. The photographs were taken of two "balls" in ball point pens. The balls measure 40/1000 inch in diameter and the photos were made while the ink was still wet, or to be more exact "oily."

The ball on the left, as the tracks show, was traveling in a straight line whereas the ball on the right has just made a very sharp turn. In each instance the ink pattern is distinctive and it has a story to tell. Eighteen or twenty ink lines may be counted on either ball, depending upon what one would agree to as a "line." The lines probably result from contact, or lack of it, between the balls and sockets. Some sockets cover the balls generously whereas others leave multiple trails like those shown.

One would think the balls shown would leave a multi-lined trail judging by their appearance but such would not necessarily be the case because many of the lines would converge in the act of writing thereby forming a lesser number of lines.

Most ball point pens have one thing in common. They leave tracks which reveal direction of travel. This is particularly true if the track is curved. The track may be useful in some instances to handwriting examiners. Ink trails vary considerably depending upon usage, paper, pressure, wear, workmanship in the pen and perhaps a number of factors yet unknown.





ROUGH BURGLARS, TOUGH SAFE, BUT CONVINCING PHOTOGRAPHS

The three above photographs show the value and importance of fracture-line and surface-marking evidence and sequence photographs.

"A" shows a small section of the door of a floor-type safe. A crude but very energetic and vicious attempt was made to open the safe with chisels and drills. The suspects were very inconsiderate of tools. Parts of some tools were found inside the safe. The safe-cracking attempt was unsuccessful. The tip of a chisel may be clearly seen embedded in the metal in "A." It is very conspicuous. The photograph was taken to show the existence and position of the broken point with respect to the safe door.

Later two suspects were arrested who had numerous "safe-cracking" tools in their possession, including broken chisels and drills. All fragments recovered from the safe matched the suspects' tools.

Metal fractures are usually very obvious and simple, and they are positive. At times there may be reasons why matching is not so simple. Photo "B" shows two chisels and a drill with broken tips in position. Matching is not perfect. In this case the tools were used so vigorously and forcefully after being broken that "perfect" matching of fracture lines was not possible.

A secondary identification is illustrated in photograph "C" which substantiates the "near-match" of fracture lines. If the photo is examined closely, surface markings made by grinding tools may be seen on the chisels. They cross fracture lines and match perfectly. All surface markings verify the imperfect matching of fracture lines.

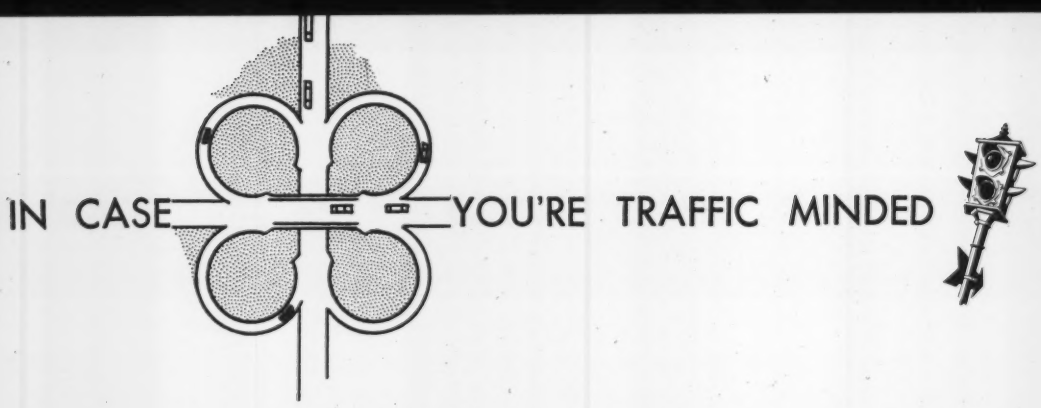
Tool failure appears to be of little consequence to safe burglars. But to the police it's a different story and a very revealing one which can be told photographically in a manner which leaves little to the imagination.

COCOONS FROM A BULLET TRAP

Cocoons in the above photographs are recognizable by anyone who has used a bullet trap filled with long staple cotton. Weapons fired into a cotton-filled trap produce cocoons by reason of the twisting motion of the bullet in flight. It is caused by rifling in the gun barrel. A cocoon builds up in volume until resistance is sufficient to overcome its flight.

Specimens obtained in such traps are suitable for comparison in most instances if the trap is carefully packed and the bullet caliber is large. Soft lead slugs are often marred to such an extent they are unsuitable for comparison. Specimens from small arms may be obtained in other type traps.

Both photographs are of the same cocoon. It has been opened to show a .38 caliber slug. A sheet of paper was used to cover the trap opening to hold the cotton in place. The slug picked up paper fragments as it entered the trap. They are visible about the nose of the slug. ★★★



Juvenile Traffic Problems and Preventive Measures

By Capt. Louis P. Spitz

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Captain Spitz holds the B.A. degree from the University of Nevada with a major in Psychology and a minor in Education. He is a graduate of the 40th Session of the F.B.I. National Academy and a graduate of the Short Course at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Captain Spitz became associated with the Reno Police Department in 1939. He organized the first Juvenile Bureau in the Department in 1947 and served as Lieutenant-in-Command of this administrative unit until 1951 when he was promoted to the rank of Captain and placed in command of the Traffic Bureau. He remained in that position until June, 1957, at which time he was made Night Captain, in charge of the entire Department during the night shift. During the fall of 1956, he taught an adult education course at the University of Nevada in Juvenile Delinquency. Captain Spitz is a member of the National Conference of Police Officers, the Reno Police Protective Association and is Past-President and Life Member of the Nevada Peace Officers' Association. He is also an alumnus of Alpha Tau Omega fraternity and is currently acting as graduate advisor to this organization.*

THE TEENAGE COURT—CONFERENCE

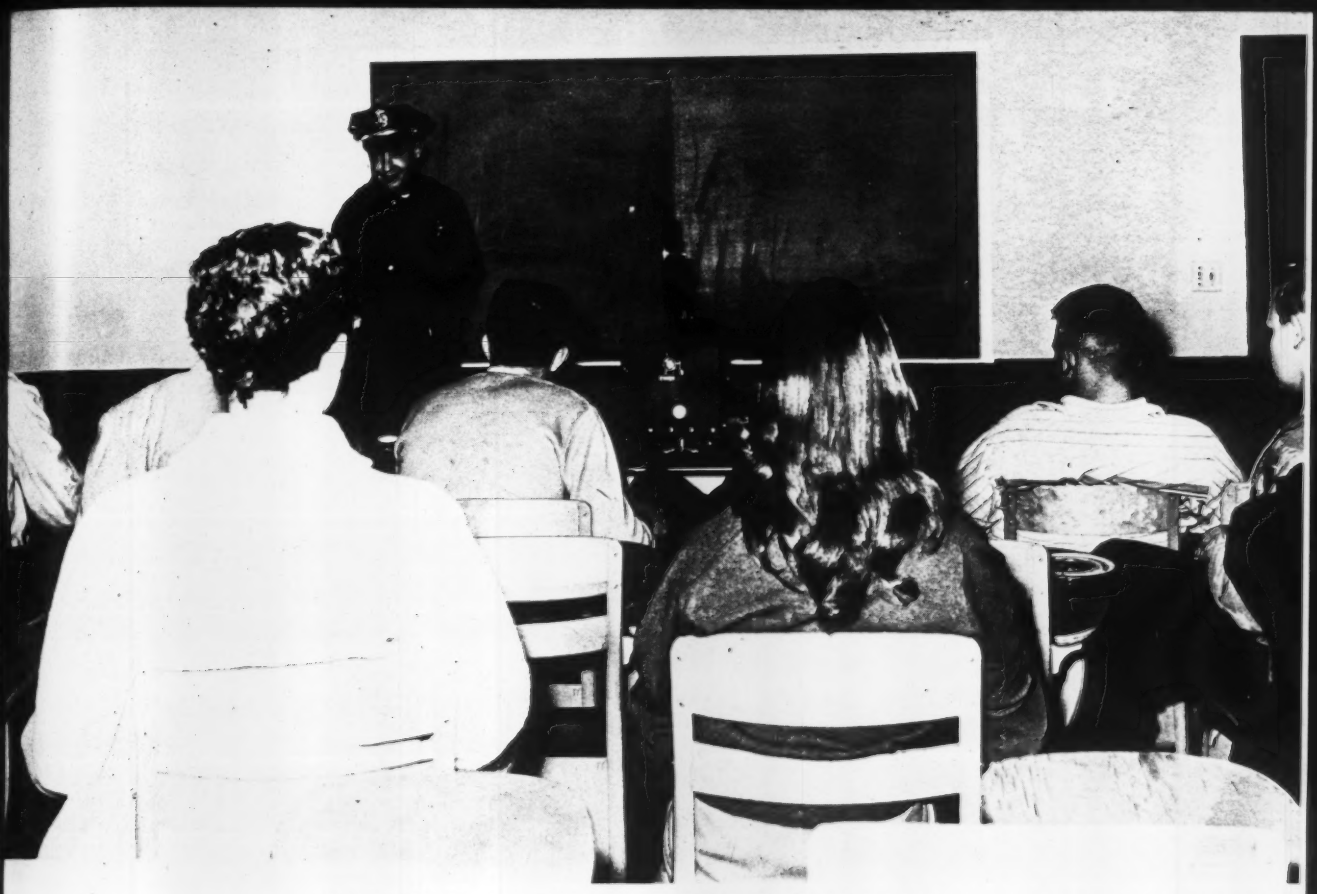
THE City of Reno, in cooperation with the Washoe County Sheriff's Office, the Nevada Highway Patrol and our neighboring City of Sparks, conduct what we call a "Teenage Violators' Conference." Actually it is a court. This court is operated on the same principles as is our adult traffic court. Perhaps the readers are wondering why we refer to it as a Teenage Violators' Conference. We do this because the State Statutes do not provide for a teenage court where holders of valid drivers' licenses under the age of eighteen may be tried. So in its stead and because of the existing need of a teenage court, we have set up what is known as a "Teenage Violators' Conference."

This conference is presided over by the Captain of the Traffic Bureau and his acting court bailiff is a regularly employed traffic officer. Now let us go back over the steps from the time the teenager receives his citation and take step by step until the conclusion or the disposition of his particular violation. The teenager (sixteen or seventeen years of age) is stopped for a moving violation by an officer and is issued a regular traffic citation exactly the same as mother or dad would receive for the same violation. The only difference is that the officer writes in at the bottom of the citation in large printed letters "TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY ONE PARENT." The words "one parent" is used rather than "mother" or "father" because in the City of Reno a large percentage of both parents are employed and it is difficult to designate a specific parent. This conference is held each Wednesday afternoon at 4:00 P.M. so as not to conflict with the teenager's regularly scheduled school classes.

On Wednesday the teenager will appear with one, or both, of his parents to have his case reviewed. The Captain informs the violator and parent that this is not a regularly scheduled court but a conference with the violator and parent. Its purpose is to better inform the parent of the violation and the disciplinary action taken so that the parent will be able to continue the disciplinary action within the home. Numerous suggestions are made as to how the parent can aid and assist the police in their job and also protect their teenager. Some examples of suggestions made are taking the privilege of using the family car away from the teenager on weekends, revoking the teenager's license voluntarily, cutting down on their weekly allowance and having the teenager enroll in the high school driver training program.

After an explanation to the violator and the parent, the Captain reminds all those in attendance there will be no smoking, no talking and that those who are not either a violator or a parent must leave the room. They are instructed that when the violator's name is read by the bailiff both the violator and his parent must come forward and stand before the desk while the charge is read. The parent is informed that the teenager may make a plea because many of the teenagers who appear before this conference have been involved in

Address: Captain Louis P. Spitz, Commanding, Traffic Bureau, Police Department, Reno, Nevada.



Lt. Bev. Waller, Juvenile Bureau, conducting Traffic Class.

vehicular accidents, some of quite serious consequence, and, therefore, lawsuits may be pending.

After the teenager has made a plea, the charges are discussed. First offenders are required to attend traffic school for a period of not less than four weeks, with a maximum of twelve weeks, depending upon the seriousness of the violation. If the teenager pleads guilty to a violation involving an automobile accident, he is required to attend traffic school not less than six weeks, with a maximum of sixteen weeks. The second offender does not have the opportunity to go to traffic school again but, instead, is asked to submit his driver's license for revocation. This must be done voluntarily and upon the consent of the parent because the way our State Statutes read, we do not have the right to revoke a teenager's permit. If the teenager or parent refuse this request, we then notify the Nevada State Drivers' License Division and submit to them a résumé of the case and ask them to take further action. The Drivers' License Division has been extremely cooperative in this respect and in the three years this Conference has been used, none of our requests have been refused. Parents have also been very cooperative and we have submitted very few cases of this nature to the Drivers' License Division. We have found that the parents have been more than willing to have us make such a request (on revocation of license) as they have been unsuccessful in their own attempts to prohibit their teenager from driving either his car or the family car. Consequently, they are happy to see the police accept this responsibility.

In the event of arrests being made for the two serious violations (that of reckless driving and drunk driving), the teenager appears before the conference and is then referred to the Washoe County Probation Department for further action. In these two specific cases, the driver's license is revoked for a period of not less than six months and not more than twenty-four months.

This Conference is not confined to traffic violators driving automobiles, but includes motor scooters and bicycles and teenage pedestrians.

The teenager is permitted to have an attorney; however, this has happened only once and on this occasion it was because the teenager, who was driving a local delivery truck, was involved in an accident and a lawsuit was pending. The employer hired the attorney. The merchants in Reno have been most cooperative and permit their young drivers time off to attend traffic school. They feel it is a protection and an aid to them in their own business. They know and feel as we do in the police department that this violator is not a criminal but an over-enthusiastic youth with the thrill of having a driver's permit in his possession. Each violator, upon leaving the Conference, is given a copy of the booklet entitled "Death on the Highway."

St. Thomas Aquinas School Safety Patrol.

TRAFFIC VIOLATOR'S SCHOOL

The next step, of course, after the teenager has been ordered to attend school is his uninterrupted attendance at the school. The school is held each Tuesday at 4:15 P.M. for one hour and is conducted by a member of the Traffic Bureau who is a graduate of the Northwestern Short Course Traffic School and the Lieutenant in charge of the Juvenile Bureau. They have a set curriculum which includes the following: traffic law enforcement, accident investigation, city ordinances and state statutes, physical testing devices, movies, visual demonstrations and an explanation of accident reports, local traffic problems and statistics, as well as open discussions and questions from the floor. There are set rules for the school, such as are established in the local high school. The only valid excuse accepted for non-attendance is illness of the violator or death of an immediate member of the violator's family. This time off is made up at a later date and the illness has to be verified by the family physician. Tardiness is not tolerated and the violator is given additional penalties for this infraction.

The school is open to the public. Violators are permitted to bring their friends or relations. Parents are encouraged to attend and we have had visitors to audit the class, such as University students and interested citizens. Many parents who have heard of the class through local news articles and by word of mouth have asked for permission to send their teenager to the class upon reaching the driving age. If the parent wants to discipline the teenager for violations they know have been committed while driving and which violations have not come to the attention of the police, they are allowed to send them to school.

Every few months the Captain of the Traffic Bureau audits the class and distributes a paper to each student asking the following questions: Do you feel this school is helping you in your attitude toward safer driving habits? Do you feel that the class is interesting? Do you feel the school is effective on cutting down teenage violations? Are there any subjects which you feel we should teach? Give your inbiased opinion of the overall school. The students do not have to sign these papers and from the questionnaires we feel the school has now reached a point of near perfection.

Upon completion of the school, a name file record is kept indicating what the charge was, the disposition of the case, the penalty, and the attitude of the individual while in school. This is not a public record and the juvenile violators' names are not published in our local newspapers.

Our first Teenage Violators' Conference and School had approximately twenty-five in attendance. January of 1957 averaged less than five violators in our Conference and we feel it has not eliminated by any means

our teenage violator problem but has certainly brought it under control. ★★★

METHODS OF DEALNG WITH THE JUVENILE TRAFFIC PROBLEMS UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN

Theatres

ONE of our local theatres has a free Saturday show between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 12:00 noon which gives mother an opportunity to shop while the children are at the show.

In order to control the illegal parking of bicycles on the sidewalks, etc., we have assigned to duty Safety Patrol Boys equipped with the regulation Sam Browne belts, caps and badges. They police the immediate theatre area, directing the children where to park their bicycles and how to park them, opening automobile doors and helping mothers get the children out of the car and into the theatre. They keep an eye on merchant's property adjacent to the theatre so that there will be no destruction of property or breakage of show windows. Within the theatre these same patrol boys police the aisles and assist the management in keeping down roughhousing, such as throwing objects, wrestling, fighting and boisterousness. Any of these violators are restricted from future attendance or are immediately removed from the theatre. In return for their services, the management rewards the Safety Patrol with a full time theatre pass which can be used at any time. There is a waiting list for appointment to the Safety Patrol Group. For example, one boy today is an assistant doorman at this theatre and he started on the patrol some years ago. Upon talking to the boy, I find he is now interested in making theatre management his career.

The Captain of the Traffic Bureau speaks to these youngsters each Saturday on all types of safety, including pedestrian, bicycle, dangerous stranger and fire prevention. He is allowed to draw the lucky number whenever a bicycle is given away.

When the show is over at noon, these same junior patrolmen assist the police officer on duty at the intersection by controlling pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk.

City Park Programs

Each summer the Recreation Commission has special programs at its eight local parks. Traffic officers during the summer are assigned to patrol these parks, the same as their assignments during the winter months of patrolling the schools. Each officer is instructed to stop and make himself known by name and badge number to the park supervisors who, incidentally, are University boys and girls, and also to be introduced to the children participating in the park program.

A safety instruction program is set up in cooperation

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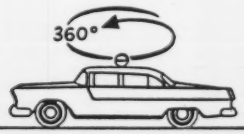

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with the supervisors whereby the Captain of the Traffic Bureau goes to each park once a month and during story hour sits down with the children and relates a story on traffic, the dangerous stranger, bicycle safety and ditch safety. Ditches are a serious problem in this city due to the many deep uncovered ones which traverse the city and the children are prone to play, wade and sail boats in them.

The Traffic Bureau lays out safe routes for the children to take to and from the park.

During the summer each park, in cooperation with the Traffic Bureau, conducts a bicycle safety inspection.

Safety Patrol

The Traffic Bureau also conducts a school safety program for both public and private schools. With the cooperation of the Safety Director of the school system, we operate the Safety Patrol Program. Our safety patrol boys and girls are equipped with the Sam Browne belts, caps, badges and shoulder patches from money donated by a local citizen. The Parent Teachers' Association purchase the raincoat and cape.

The Safety Patrols have participated in the various parades in the City of Reno and once a year one of the groups attend the Nevada Day Parade at our State Capitol in Carson City.

Traffic Bureau officers are assigned to each school, which during the school year grows to become their own personal pride.

The one thing I feel is different in our Safety Patrol system in the City of Reno (as I have not heard otherwise) is the fact the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) have been invited to participate in our Safety Patrol Program with their nationwide program—Junior American Citizens Program (J.A.C. Club). Briefly, this program amounts to a club composed of safety patrol members only and they select a name for their club, usually that of one of our outstanding presidents or some national historical personage, and they are given educational training in history, citizenship and civic duty which boils down to a pride in the "Good Old United States of America."

Each year one of the J.A.C. members is selected by their classroom supervisor to receive the Thatcher Award for conduct and obedience to duty. The Thatcher Award winner is then invited to attend the annual picnic at which time he is given further recognition and is scheduled to appear on the local television station to receive the Thatcher Award and pin.

Our safety patrol is composed of well over 500 students and we are proud to announce we have not had a school child death in, around or about the immediate school vicinity for some twenty years.

Aside from our Safety Patrol Program within the school, a regular schedule is made out by the school supervisor for all grades (kindergarten through the eighth grade) at which time the police talk on the

general subject of traffic safety and the fire department on fire prevention and the Juvenile Bureau on the "Dangerous Stranger." In addition to this, the Traffic Bureau takes part in discussing juvenile traffic problems with various women's clubs, Stead Air Base (where we have many men under the age of eighteen), the Parent Teachers' Association, the Civil Air Patrol, local service clubs, and actively participate in the hot-rod clubs in the area.

There are two other programs which I feel are original to the City of Reno in its safety program:

(1) *The F.P.A. (Future Policemen of America).* This is an honorary club composed of boys and girls of all ages who are making an effort to observe all the laws of our nation, not associating with strangers, with a sincere belief in the meaning of traffic laws and one who is eager to keep both his country and himself safe from harm. This card bears the insignia of the seven point badge as worn by our police officers and is signed by the Chief of Police and the Captain of Traffic, while on the back is his pledge, his signature, and the name and address of the person to notify in case of an accident.

(2) *The Sammy Safety Club.* This card bears a small cut of the National Safety Council's "Sammy Safety." It is issued to those in the Safety Patrol and is signed by the principal and director of the patrol, while on the back is the pledge to set an example by wise observance of all safety rules, to obey both his parents and teachers, as well as strive to prevent accidents and a reminder that the success or failure of his school safety programs depends upon him. This card is signed by himself and his home address and telephone number is noted.

Conclusion

The Traffic Bureau feels that a concerted effort in the programs stressed in this article has produced results in Reno in the prevention of vehicular accidents, injuries, and deaths in recent years. Our present day record bears out this fact. Reno, with its tremendous growth in the last ten years in both population and street mileage, would tend to indicate an increase in accidents, injuries and deaths and yet there has been a reduction in vehicle accidents and injuries, while our death record has remained approximately the same or slightly lower. ★★★

SOUTHERN POLICE INSTITUTE ANNOUNCES MID-WINTER SEMINARS, 1958

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January 27-February 7	Police Administration
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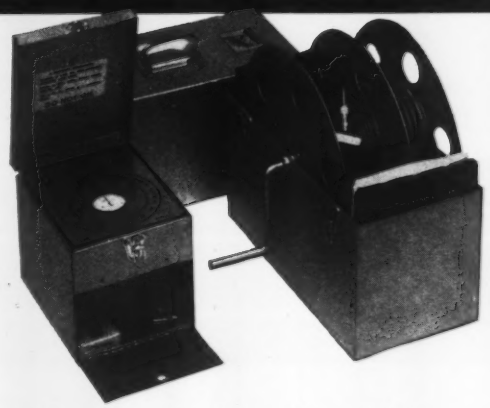

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POLYGRAPH
and INTERROGATION

To establish and maintain a standard of ethics and professional qualifications

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

NARCO Interrogation

By C. B. Hanscom

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Hanscom is Director of the Department of Protection and Safety of the University of Minnesota, and Immediate Past President of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation. He is a member of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and for the past twenty years a member of the staff of the University of Minnesota. He has been actively identified with the law enforcement field for the past twenty-five years and is well known for his research contributions in the development of scientific interrogation.*

His present article concerns an extended and unique research effort at the University of Minnesota in the use of Narco-Interrogation *and should prove of interest to the entire field. It should also serve to brighten the flood lights upon this intriguing technique and its possibilities and reactivate attention toward a subject field that has remained relatively dormant for a number of years.*

THIS is a *prospectus:* an analysis, and an accounting of the methods developed at the University of Minnesota for interrogation of criminal suspects during narcosis. Some accept the challenge we offer, to try our methods, to duplicate, and to improve upon the results we have obtained. My missionary duties will be fulfilled if one will listen to the proposals which follow and recognize the tremendous usefulness this technique has in criminological activities. The possibilities and potentialities we are to discuss are so broad and sweeping that just a brief review and summary are possible today.

Many are aware that the majority of my experience in the field of detecting deception has been with the polygraph. Frequently I have been asked about the limitations of this instrument and about the difficulties in interpretation of some of the recordings. At times we have been confronted with suspects with low mentality, and with others who produce "*inconclusive charts,*" as they have been called.

But, on the 28th of September 1948, I began one of the most interesting experiences in more than twenty-five years in the field of investigation. In essence, a young man with a long record of arrests and convictions was charged with the brutal murder of a boy and girl he surprised in unusual circumstances on a golf course. The conviction of this man finally depended upon locating the murder rifle. Our polygraph examinations disclosed his guilt, and he reacted to any possible location of the rifle which involved a body of water. We were at a loss to select the correct lake, river, or pond into which we could send divers.

In desperation we turned to the only other method of investigation we had not tried in this case—an interrogation of the suspect while he was influenced by anesthetic drugs! After three or four hours of questioning we had a complete confession of the crime, a description of the location of the gun, and the post-hypnotic suggestion that the suspect actually would lead us to the spot from which he threw the weapon into the pond! As promised, he helped us locate the rifle, and the case was prosecuted successfully.

More than thirty different tests under narcosis have followed this dramatic beginning. They have been concluded to our satisfaction and validated by the facts subsequently disclosed. We have no evidence of a failure in the series! Although this record is unusual, the Minnesota technique is based upon a firm historical background.

HISTORY

A study of more than 230 references to narco-analysis for criminal interrogation revealed that the evolution of

Address: Dept. of Investigation, 430 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

our modern methods depended in every case, upon (1) the discovery of a drug which had narcotic or anesthetic properties; (2) upon the use of this drug in psychiatry where it was shown to produce changes in personality, and (3) upon the application of this combined knowledge in criminology. Recognizing this principle, those of us who were interested in improving the existing methods were obliged to continue testing newer drugs which have followed this pattern.

The process began as long ago as 1200 B. C. After the early explorations of opium, mandragora, the fumes of hemp, carbon dioxide, and potions of wine, there were few additions until after the Dark Ages. Later the Mexican Indians extracted a crude form of mescaline, called peyotl, from the cactus plant. They derived not only religious hallucinations from its use, but also used it as a means of obtaining confessions and social secrets. The priests who served these Indians reported these facts to the Old World in the 17th Century. Psychiatrists of the 20th Century rediscovered the modification of personality that mescaline could produce, and are now studying its effects on the accessibility of repressed information.

The Scientific Revolution of the 17th and 18th Centuries discovered nitrous oxide, ether and chloroform, for anesthetic purposes. In a short time there were discussions of "anesthetic revelations" and sporadic uses of the drugs in espionage, etc. In 1903, Wagner[1] of New York used ether in the interrogation of a former police officer who was accused of murder. The technique he used in the penetration of this officer's malingering was closely similar to the very method we use today. What a shame his reports were not studied by the forensic scientists long ago!

Throughout the first half of the 20th Century there was a steady and rapid increase in our knowledge of anesthetic drugs, psychiatric principles, and forensic methods. Narco-analysis for criminal interrogation was tremendously improved by the experimental and factual results gained from the First and Second World Wars. It was during this time that House,[2] discovered that scopolamine was a powerful somnifacient and amnestic drug, which he claimed would produce the truth in more than 50% of his investigations of criminal suspects. His crusade attracted great publicity—during which the newspaper reporters coined the misleading term "truth serum"—and established Dr. House as the modern father of this field of interest.

During the Wars our psychiatrists became proficient with sodium amytal and sodium pentothal in the exploration and treatment of mental illness. As we have been led to suspect, in a short time this information was brought into criminology where we find them the backbone of most pharmacological methods of interrogation. Thanks to the same teamwork and intensive effort, we also have derived plausible explanations and theories to explain the steps whereby we can elicit confessions and assay guilt or innocence during these examinations.

SYMPOSIUM ON ADVANCES IN SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGY

On December 27 and 28, 1957, the American Association for the Advancement of Science will sponsor a two-day general symposium on ADVANCES IN SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGY at the MURAT TEMPLE, Indianapolis, Indiana. There will be four sessions and two luncheons: Session I—Advances in Theoretical Criminology and Penology; Session II—Advances in Police Administration; Session III—Advances in Police Science (Laboratory Techniques); Session IV—NARCOTICS and SEX CRIMES. The meetings will be co-sponsored by: Society for the Advancement of Criminology, Institute for Research on Crime and Delinquency, Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, and other interested groups. The sessions will be arranged by the following program committee: Chairman: Donal E. J. MacNamara, Dean, N. Y. Institute of Criminology; Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, Dr. Nicholas Pansegrouw, and Dr. Marcel Frym; members: Judge Morris Ploscowe, Prof. Shelby Gallien, Col. David McCandless, Prof. Arthur Brandstatter, Prof. Herbert Bloch, Director William Kirwan, N. Y. State Crime Laboratory, Dr. Lois Higgins, Dr. Herbert Lyle, and Dr. Richard Steinmetz. Gene Ann Condon (atty-at-law) is Conference Rapporteur and Gwen Spandorfer is Conference Secretary.

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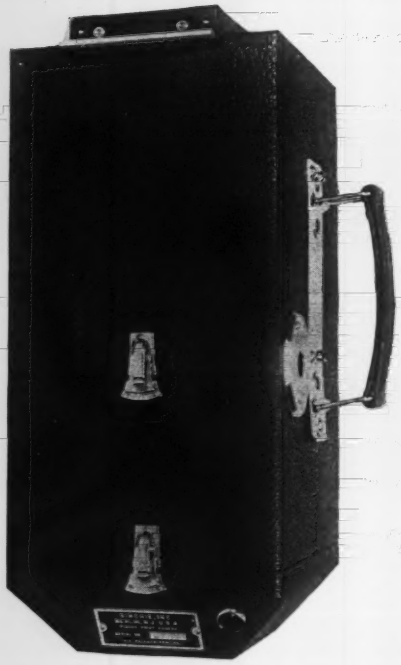

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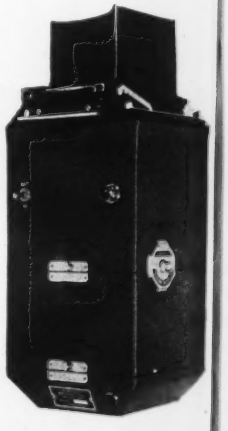

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Lastly, the most recent advances have called for anesthesiological modification of the stages of narcosis required for proper interrogation. Perhaps the University of Minnesota is on the right path in this approach. Suffice it to say for this discussion, now various cerebral stimulants and mollifying agents have been introduced into the anesthetic mixtures. These and other changes allow the anesthesiologists to produce wide fluctuations in the level of mental alterations with greater liberty, and in conformation with the decisions of the interrogators.

Research efforts presently call for the investigation of monitoring devices, such as the polyviso and electroencephalograph. These instruments gauge and direct the planes of anesthesia. They also allow us to continue our investigations of such new agents as thorazine, lysergic acid, mescaline, etc., in combination with the basic anesthetic drugs. Of course, newer methods of administration are also under investigation.

Although I am told the finite theory of narcosis is unexplained, clinical evidence of the anesthetic stages indicates that the various segments of the brain may be selectively depressed in a known order corresponding to their evolutionary age, the more recently acquired cortex being depressed first. Psychiatrists generally believe that the cortex performs the discriminatory and integrative actions of the personality, while the diencephalon expresses the primitive emotional drives. Thus, in narcoanalysis for criminal interrogation we are concerned only with depression of the cortex and diencephalon, which can be achieved in the first and second stages of general anesthesia. Now, by variation in the level of depression and selective stimulation, combined with proper interrogation techniques, we can modify the personality functions and lead the suspect into known confession mechanisms.

An untold degree of the success achieved by an interrogation team depends on their thorough knowledge of the confession mechanisms available to the conscious (and thus, the unconscious) suspect. Most of you are aware that the more frequent admissions of guilt come from the criminal's inner desire to compromise with the community. Surely, a little persuasion from friends, relatives, attorneys, and skilled officers helps. Each of these associates helps to soften the emotional conflict of the subject and reduce his fear of punishment. This mechanism is produced easily under narcosis after the perceptive and integrative personality functions are depressed.

Besides this group of delinquents who confess readily, or with little assistance, are the informers and malingerers, the psychopaths, and the addicts, who welcome narco-analysis as an excuse to divulge their knowledge without fear of reprisal by their "friends." The knowledge that narco-analysis is available for the solution of cases involving these persons has been of immense value to our local officers.

Narcosis has been used to create, facilitate, or hasten each of the above confession mechanisms by distorting the integrative functions along several pathways. Early in depression there is a reduction of the perceptive apparatus, which also diminishes the response to emotionally unpleasant stimuli, and produces a stage of heightened anxiety, or well-being, according to the ego efforts. At this drug level, skillful questioning may evade the discrimination of the subject and obtain sufficient facts to indicate culpability. Later the drugs attack integration directly, further depress the apprehensive ego, and allow the deepest inhibitions to be released painlessly.

Because this multitude of reactions is possible, some evidence of guilt usually escapes even the most hardened, repetitous, offenders who feel no remorse. These men have little knowledge of the successful record of the technique, and they consent to the examination because refusal might indicate complicity, or because they believe they can avoid detection and strengthen their case in court. This challenge has been met time and time again by careful manipulation of the psychological and pharmocological levers—by rapidly fluctuating the questioning and drugs to coincide with the mood—and by patient repetition of this process over and over through all the levels of personality and anesthesia! Application of these theories has helped us develop techniques and methods which extract the maximum from our tests.

TECHNIQUE

There are no "routines" that can be applied to narcoanalysis for criminal interrogation, according to a standard which will insure optimum conditions every time. Each test is a problem in itself. It should be obvious also

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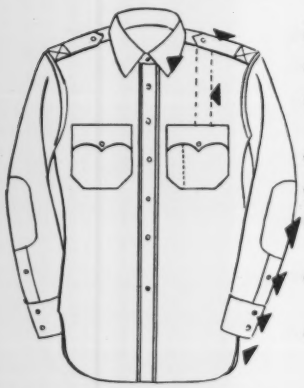

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that one person cannot set himself up as an expert in *all* the phases of the test without limiting the results. Furthermore, until more research is possible in this field, the techniques we propose to discuss still must be manipulated by trial and error. The degree of precision achieved seems to depend largely upon the ability of the team members to adapt themselves, by enlargement and contraction of the knowledge applied to the problem, until they strike the proper balance in time and subject. However, certain practicalities have emerged as a result of accumulated experience. Perhaps these can be described best by recounting the process we now follow in an ideal case—where all of our intentions can be translated into action!

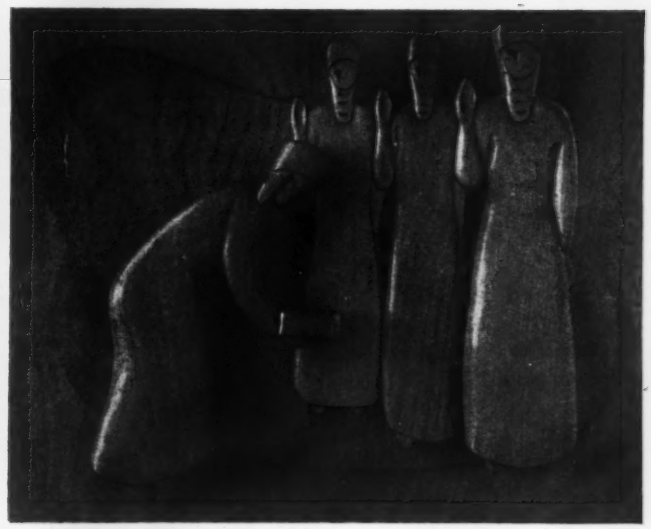
When it becomes evident that narco-analysis for interrogation of a given suspect is possible, the proper team of consultants is drawn from the campus and the community. These individuals must be selected on the basis of (1) their scientific objectivity—for we do not have time under anesthesia to permit prejudice and lack of flexibility by the questioners to defeat the purpose—and (2) whatever specific contribution they can lend to the actual interrogation. For example, on different occasions we have been benefited by the presence of lawyers for defense and prosecution, judges, psychiatrists, psychologists, foreign language experts, laboratory scientists, and various investigating officers. Those who are most familiar with the personality of the suspect and the details of the crime constitute the nucleus of the interrogation team. We always select an *anesthesiologist* for the drug administration because of his obvious knowledge of the pharmacology, limitations of the various agents required, and the levels of anesthesia sought during the test. His presence and the patient-physician relationship protects the patient medically and contributes something to the patient's emotional well-being.

In the initial interview the principal interrogator attempts to establish rapport with the suspect, convince him of our impartiality and fairness, and heighten his confidence in a fair examination. We usually conduct several preliminary psychological tests to establish a more scientific basis of our knowledge of his personality, intelligence, and emotional stability. The interview concludes when the suspect definitely understands his constitutional liberties, which allow him to refuse the examination or accept the possibility that its results might be used in subsequent investigations or prosecution.

The actual narco-analysis is conducted in an operating room suite. Although it is difficult to avoid the apprehension created by this location, the safety and convenience to the patient and physician are more important. Every effort is made to alter the furniture, etc., to create a better atmosphere. A thorough physical examination and medical history are evaluated by the anesthesiologist—just as he does for routine surgical anesthesia. The suspects seem to derive additional comfort from this precaution too!

Pre-anesthetic medication with intravenous barbiturates, scopolamine, and occasionally morphine, is just as

250 B.C. Feeling the pulse. The Greek physician Erasistratus 300-250 B.C. is here shown feeling the pulse of the Syrian Prince Antiochus. Antiochus, rumored to be in love with Stratonice—the beautiful young queen whom the Prince's father, Nicator, had recently married—had been losing weight and languishing in what King Nicator believed to be a dreadful disease. The physician, after talking with the prince of the lovely queen's virtues, and feeling his pulse in a sudden tumult, informed the father that his son was not sick but was trying to conceal a consuming passion for the queen!



600 B.C. The ordeal of carrying hot iron. Persian historians credit Zoroaster, the founder of the magian system of religion, with proving to unbelievers the truth of his religious revelations by carrying red-hot iron in his hands without being burned. Modifications have appeared in later times, indeed, in the 19th century, suspects who proved their innocence were forced to put the tongue several times againse red-hot iron without being burned. (From Mulbar, Harold: *Interrogation*. Courtesy of the Police Dept. of the City of Chicago.)

essential for these examinations as it is for surgery. The dosage of scopolamine is increased slightly, but otherwise the quantities required for routine anesthetic premedication are used. Basal narcosis is accomplished with a 2½% concentration of sodium pentothal. All of the medication is given intravenously because of the rapid onset of effect and easy control achieved. The sodium pentothal is gradually injected as we converse with the suspect about anything *but* the crime. As the first stage of anesthesia is passed and the suspect finds it more and more difficult to hear and answer our questions, the conversation is changed to more critical events. At this stage he may repeat the same story he told before anesthesia. With some persuasion, as we described in the theoretical discussion, he may begin his confession. Usually it is first necessary to traverse the whole first and second stages of anesthesia before incriminating information is released. The interrogation is varied, just as the anesthesia is deepened and lightened, according to the decisions to attempt an emotional outburst, or to confuse the orderly thinking of the suspect.

Most of our confessions have followed reactions of fear, extreme anger, boasting, love, etc. Once the admission of guilt is begun, we attempt to hold the suspect on the same train of thought, and bring him slowly out of the anesthetic until we have a clear, intelligible record of the entire confession on a tape recorder. Occasionally picrotoxin, metrazol, benzedrine, and thorazine have been used to accentuate certain of the responses. More experience will be necessary with these drugs to outline the precise role they play in the interview.

The post-anesthetic interview offers the team an excellent opportunity to confront the suspect with recordings of his guilty knowledge. When properly presented to him, this surprise often produces an admissible extrajudicial confession. Review of the tape recordings also frequently suggest new avenues for police investigation.

Not all interviews end in confessions, of course. We are quite proud to say that *most* of our suspects were innocent. Their general conduct, eagerness to assist the interrogators explain their questionable actions, and their complete freedom from evasion helped persuade the referring officers to look elsewhere for their criminal.

Unsuccessful results probably come from a failure to apply the principles outlined here. Undoubtedly low intelligence contributes to the difficulties encountered and wears the patience of the team. Acts committed during profound alcoholic stupor and associated with severe head wounds probably are not accessible through this means. Prolonged incarceration and violent treatment or severe questioning reduce our ease of interrogation and may, at some future date, negate our efforts.

No reports have been discovered to the effect that narco-analysis for criminal interrogation has been used to force a suspect to confess a crime he did not commit! On the other hand, guilty suspects have maintained their lies during tests by methods other than we have described here. Perhaps our statistical group is still too

small, and we may soon encounter a failure. Nevertheless, until the test is more fully developed, and more accurately measured, the suspects' drug-influenced statements must be corroborated by fact before they can be admitted as evidence.

Whereas there is a great divergence of opinion about the need for legalizing these tests, we ought to conclude with a summary of our thoughts on this aspect:

(1) We have shown that the test *is* capable of application to all types of cases—adaptable to all kinds of personalities.

(2) Although the truth has been accessible in our limited experience, the suspects can still lie and thwart the examiners.

(3) It, therefore, remains with sufficient inaccuracy to advise against admission as evidence on this basis alone.

(4) The drug-induced statements must be corroborated by facts before they can serve defense or prosecution in court.

Therein lies the primary purpose of our tests. Ethically, it is far superior to third degree methods which employ physical or mental coercion. It frequently provides a rapid avenue to justice, which I am sure many can appreciate. The methods described are not intended to supplant accepted modes of investigation; rather, success seems proportioned to the quality of the investigation which precedes the narcosis! Lastly, narco-analysis is a delicate, prolonged operation which should be available to any person who may benefit from it. But it should never be used without good reason.

I find it impossible to close without paying tribute to our anesthesiologist, Dr. James Matthews. Without his untiring efforts, knowledge and inspiration, our investigations of this technique would not have been possible. Those who are more interested in the precise details of both the drug and the interrogative process should consult the basic references outlined in the *Textbook of Legal Medicine*, edited by Dr. Gradwohl, wherein Dr. Matthews has summarized our findings.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Academy Lectures on Lie Detection

All members of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation and polygraph examiners everywhere will be interested in knowing that the Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Seminar-Convention of the Academy held at the State College of Washington in Pullman, August 23, 24, 25, 1956, have been published in book form and are now available.

Readers of this book will find that it is more than a record of this important conference. It is, in fact, a text and training manual setting forth tested methods and procedures for the benefit of those who are ambitious to improve their skills and efficiency in the art of interrogation and deception detection.

Recognized experts from various parts of the country appeared on this program and in the pages of this book will be found ideas, suggestions, and procedures which can be put to work effectively by every investigator. Containing the papers that were presented at the 1956 conference, here is a book that should be available for ready reference in the personal library of every polygraph examiner, police officer, detective, psychologist, psychiatrist and all workers concerned with the investigative process. Order your copy now!*

The Editor

* Orders may be placed with Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. Price $3.75.

TECHNICIAN TALKS

Master Sgt. Robert L. Collier, of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif., intelligence office, studies the results of a lie detector examination. A qualified examiner, he presented a special paper at the 9th annual convention and seminar of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation in Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 21-23. His paper, "Benefits of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation," is based on ethical regulations he authored, adopted by the Marine Corps as a general guide to use of the polygraph (lie detector). *(Official Marine Corps Photo.)*

Hurdles to Professional Police Competence

By A. C. Germann

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Germann received the Bachelor's degree in Philosophy at Loyola University, Master's in Public Administration at the University of Southern California (Thesis: The Executive Development of Police Administrators by Agency and College), and the Doctorate in Public Administration (Dissertation: Police Personnel Management) at the University of Southern California.*

He was a sworn officer of the Los Angeles Police Department from 1949 to 1955, serving in traffic, jail, juvenile, patrol, vice, and administrative assignments. He holds the rank of Professor of Police Science at Long Beach State College, Long Beach, California, and was formerly a professor on the faculty of the School of Police Administration, Michigan State University.

Dr. Germann served with the U. S. Air Force in World War II, and during the Korean engagement. He is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Society for the Advancement of Criminology (Central Vice President, 1957), and the American Society for Public Administration. This is the third in a series of articles written exclusively for POLICE by Professor Germann.

I. THE PRE-ENTRANCE RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT

"APPLICANTS must be U. S. Citizens, and residents of the City of Molasses for two continuous years immediately prior to date of written examination"

VS.

"Applicants must be U. S. Citizens" or "Residence Requirements are Waived"

The "Residence Requirement" is an oft-debated civil service device. There are two types, the *pre*-employment and the *post*-employment requirement. The former demands residence in a stated area (state, county, or city) for a specified length of time *prior* to application for employment, and the latter requires residence in the community served *after* appointment to the agency is made. For the purposes of this discussion, we shall limit ourselves to a consideration of the pre-employment requirement.

In times of recession and depression, there is great pressure placed upon local officialdom to bow to "local preferment"; not only in matters of purchasing, but in all matters of hiring for governmental position. In times of prosperity and plenty, this pressure abates somewhat, but does not disappear. The struggle between demands for "the Best" and "the Closest" continues. The struggle, in terms of police service manpower potential is crucial.

The ranks of law enforcement throughout the nation are short of men. The unending search for qualified manpower is pursued with vigor, and every art and resource of recruitment energetically applied—yet only a minority of agencies are now manned at full authorized strength.

Motivation for a career service is stressed, causes of excessive turnover are analyzed and minimized, and the expertize of personnel management labors mightily, but the shortages of manpower persist.

The pre-employment residence requirement, we submit, is one major obstacle to the development of a career police service.

THE RECRUITING BASE

The law enforcement service needs men of capacity, of integrity, and of emotional stability. Police personnel management today is highly conscious of the need for carefully selected police personnel. When we consider that *accepted applicants* to the service will be screened by written examination, oral interviews, physical agility testing, medical and psychiatric examination, complete background investigation, and probationary testing, we must conclude that a broad "recruiting base"—i.e., many eligible applicants—is necessary, and that *the more selective our screening processes become, the wider the recruiting base must be.*

This recruiting base—the number of eligible applicants—from which candidates to the police service will be taken is always narrowed by each successive qualification placed. Thus, if the only qualification for the position were citizenship, we could have a recruiting base of approximately 170,000,000 which could be thus expressed in a continuum:

If we now add "male" as a qualification, the base narrows:

Then, if we eliminate those under 21 and those over 31 years of age, the base reduces further:

If we refuse to consider for employment those under 5′ 8″ and those over 6′ 4″ in height, we again shorten the base:

And by eliminating others who are under 150 and over 250 pounds in weight:

Address: Dr. A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science, Long Beach State College, Long Beach 4, California.

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And by requiring vision no less than 20/20 (rt.) and 20/30 (lt.) uncorrected, we narrow the base further:

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And by requiring a special skill such as typing:

At this point, the recruiting base has been narrowed greatly—if we now insist upon residence in our state, we cut the base critically further:

Or, if we now insist upon residence in our city, our surgery is radical:

By the pre-employment residence requirement we have eliminated thousands of possible candidates who may have been able to meet the prior qualifications. Considering the fact that *after* application is made, the screening operations will *begin,* we are sometimes faced with this unpleasant dilemma: retain high levels of selectivity, and remain constantly undermanned, *or,* reduce the screening quality-levels, and accept people of lesser capacity, integrity, and emotional stability than we desire for a career service.

Thus we conclude that the pre-employment residence requirement acts in such a fashion as to dangerously narrow the recruiting base, and weaken our logical position in reference to high quality-level screening.

REJECTION OF QUALIFIED MANPOWER

Educational qualifications, for many of our police services, are set at the high school level. Hundreds of thousands of young men are graduated from our high schools each year, many of them of high capacity, but are lost to the police service due to the fact that by the time they reach the age of 21, they are otherwise employed, or are barred by the pre-employment residence requirement from employment in other cities and states than their own.

Thousands of young men are released from the armed services each year, and many of these are lost to the police service due to the pre-employment residence requirement.

There are now approximately fifty-five junior colleges, colleges, and universities in the United States which offer training in law enforcement. Each year these schools graduate a sizeable number of potential law enforcement officers. Yet, for the most part, these young men are attracted to the federal service. Why? One basic cause is the pre-employment residence requirement. If the local police agencies of our nation are truly interested in elevating their service, the colleges and universities should be allowed to provide manpower, and their graduates of competence and integrity should be assiduously recruited.

Many better students of these schools have stated that they would be proud to accept employment with local police agencies, and would welcome the opportunity to be considered for employment, enter at the patrolman level, compete for promotion, and pursue a career, but state that the pre-employment residence requirement makes such thought impossible. Thus they move into the federal service in great numbers, and local taxpayers are deprived of the level of service that they could provide.

Observers of the American police scene have noted that the professionalization of the police service will not occur until active and energetic steps are taken to recruit people of high capacity. It would seem that the schools with law enforcement curricula should be swamped with placement requests, but are they? No. In fact, when the placement offices of these schools write to local law enforcement jurisdictions and ask to be informed of job opportunities for law enforcement graduates, they are more than likely to receive an answer which states "we will not place you on our mailing list due to the fact that our three year city residence requirement makes employment of your graduates an impossible consideration."

Thus we conclude that the pre-employment residence requirement acts in such a fashion to arbitrarily reject

many otherwise qualified high school graduates, service veterans, and law enforcement graduates who are thus lost to the local police service.

QUESTIONED CONTENTIONS

It has been contended that the privilege of employment should be limited to local residents because:

1. They are more familiar with the topography, governmental organization, local mores and philosophy than "outsiders."
2. They are voters and taxpayers, thus more loyal to the community.
3. They are more easily and economically recruited.

It would seem, that during times of depression and job-shortage, *when large numbers of local people are applying for position,* preference to local residents might be justified in terms of governmental responsibility to the community. But, during times of full-employment, when police billets remain unfilled, and when law enforcement is energetically seeking "the best," the pre-employment residence requirement hangs as a millstone about the shoulders of our police executives, forcing them to accept mediocre candidates from a limited supply of qualified local applicants.

To say that local residents are more familiar with the topography, governmental organization, local mores and philosophy than "outsiders," is a truism to which we demur—to which we answer "so what?" It is just as true to state that "outsiders" of capacity can quickly assimilate this information, and often with much more objectivity.

To say that local residents are voters, and taxpayers and thus more loyal community supporters is questionable, to say the least, for it assumes an attitude somewhat less than neutral, impartial, impersonal, and objective. "Outsiders" do not carry into the job any entangling local alliances, prejudices, or provincialisms, and should be expected to perform that much more effectively.

To say that local residents are more easily and economically recruited is another truism. It would seem that if the objectives of sound personnel management is to develop a career service manned by "the best," then this over-riding consideration should reign—even at higher costs of recruitment, for a better employee should return, in competent service alone, much greater returns than the extra amount of time and money expended in his recruitment.

Thus we conclude that any reasoning which supports the pre-employment residence requirement during periods of manpower shortages is illogical if the personnel philosophy is to recruit "the Best."

CONCLUSIONS

Many jurisdictions have, by legal process, eliminated the pre-employment residence requirement. Others have suspended its effect, so that more and more examination announcements carry the enlightened phrase "residence requirements are waived." Nonetheless, the pre-employment residence requirement remains in effect in at least half of our local jurisdictions, with gravely damaging effects to the elevation of the police career service.

Most police administrators, academicians, public administrators and citizens are sincerely interested in the improvement of the police service. One primary area of attention is that of personnel management, for the police service is unique, in that the greater part of its activities are conducted on a person to person basis. Because of this fact, the competence, integrity and stability of the individual officer is the primary factor upon which police agencies are ultimately judged. Every single means of attracting qualified manpower to the service must be developed, and, no less important, every single obstacle to the improvement of police manpower management must be removed. The pre-employment residence requirement, in this writer's opinion, must be eliminated or suspended without delay—so that the recruiting base can be enlarged, so that qualified manpower will not be lost and so that the service will be able to maintain and elevate its selectivity.

Selfish contentions relative to the pre-employment residence requirement must be refuted, and everyone given to understand that no rationalization, equivocation or subterfuge should stand in the way of opening police ranks to the "Best"—no matter where the service must go to find them. ★★★

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Some Major Developments Related to Chemical Tests for Intoxication

By Kurt M. Dubowski

Date	Scientist	Development	Reference
1781	Plenck, J. J.	Proposed chemical identification of poisons as proof of poisoning	....
1803	Henry, W.	Henry's Law: $p=k_t$concn.; whence $concn_{liq}$ $concn_{gas}=k_t$ for volatile substances	....
1813	Orfila, J. M. B.	Introduced experimental chemical methods into toxicology	*Traite De Toxicologie* (1813)
1835	Liebig, J.	Described oxidation of ethanol by acid dichromate	*Ann. Pharm., 14*:133 (1835)
1854	Masing, R.	Observed elimination of ethanol to occur to some extent through the lungs	*Inaug. Dissert. Dorpat* (1854)
1871	Subbotin, U.	Proposed detn. of ethanol by oxidation to acetic acid & titration of the HAc	*Ztschr. Biol. Chem., 7*:361 (1871)
1874	Anstie, F. E.	Using 0.66% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in conc. H_2SO_4 as ethanol reagent for analysis of body materials, reported a breath/urine alcohol excretion ratio of 1:2	*Practitioner, 13*:15 (1874)
1877	Binz, C.	Experimented with ethanol excretion by the lungs	*Arch. exper. Path. u. Pharmakol., 6*:287 (1877)
1883	Bodländer, G.	Using titration of EtOH with 0.33% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in H_2SO_4 to a green endpoint, reported 1.946% of ingested alcohol to be excreted through the lungs	*Arch. ges. Physiol., 32*:398 (1883)
1891	Strassmann, F.	Employed visual comparison of color standards with Bodländer's reagent for ethanol analysis	*Arch. ges. Physiol., 49*:315 (1891)
1895	Gréhant, N.	Demonstrated ethanol distribution to all organs following injection into the bloodstream	*Compt. rend. Acad. sc., 120*:1154 (1895)
1896	Nicloux, M.	Employed 12 visual color standards for EtOH detn. by an acid dichromate method	*Compt. rend. Soc. biol., 48*:841 (1896)
1905	Fitzgerald, M. P., and Haldane, J. S.	Noted the approximately constant CO_2 concn. of normal alveolar air as 5.5% by volume	*J. Physiol., 32*:486 (1905)
1910	Cushny, A. R.	Reported applicability of Henry's law to distribution of volatile substances between blood and alveolar breath	*J. Physiol., 40*:17 (1910)
1922	Widmark, E. M. P.	Described a micromethod for blood alcohol determination based on diffusion principle, weighting the sample in a blood capillary	*Biochem. Ztschr., 131*:473 (1922)
1925	Gorr, G., and Wagner, J.	Proposed a method for separation of EtOH from aldehydes and ketones by use of mercuric oxide	*Biochem. Ztschr., 161*:488 (1925)

Editor's Note: *The above documentary account of the development of chemical tests for intoxication by Dr. Dubowski, member of the Committee on Chemical Tests for Intoxication of the National Safety Council, will prove of interest to workers in this area of criminal investigation. The listing is not intended to be perfectly complete but it should serve a useful purpose in being made available generally to the field. Many additional contributions, particularly in the development of methods, as important as those listed could easily be added and their omission in no way reflects a value judgment of the importance of these contributions. The outline was prepared originally for presentation at the First Seminar on Alcohol and Road Traffic at the Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, February 1956. In addition to his other duties, Dr. Dubowski has since 1954 held the position as Chemist in the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Iowa Department of Public Safety.*

Address: Dr. Kurt M. Dubowski, Director of Chemistry, Iowa Methodist Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa.

Date	Scientist	Development	Reference
1927	Bogen, E.	Described first use of breath alcohol analysis for medicolegal purposes, using an expired air/blood alcohol ration of 1:2000	*J.A.M.A.*, *89*:1508 (1927)
1927	Gettler, A. O., and Tiber, A.	Suggested use of brain alcohol levels as true index of degree of intoxication and recommended a 1+ to 4+ classification	*Arch. Path. & Lab. Med.*, *3*:218 (1927)
1930	Liljestrand, G., and Linde, P.	Confirmed applicability of Henry's law to breath alcohol analysis; reported an alveolar air/blood alcohol ratio at 31°C as 1:2000; developed first practical breath alcohol detn. method employing alveolar breath	*Skandinav. Arch. Physiol.*, *60*:273 (1930)
1931	Harger, R. N.	Proposed practical breath alcohol analysis based on measurement of ethanol/CO_2 ratio as measure of alveolar air EtOH concentration	*Science*, *73*:10 (1931)
1934	Heise, H. A.	Described a simple distillation-oxidation-visual color comparison method for body fluid alcohol determination	*Am. J. Clin. Path.*, *4*:182 (1934)
1936	Newman, H. W.	Described a blood alcohol detn. method using reduced pressure distillation at low temp. (40-45°C) for EtOH separation	*J. Pharmacol. Exper. Therap.*, *56*:278 (1936)
1936	....	National Safety Council Committee on Tests for Intoxication organized	*Progress Report, Comm. Tests Intox.*, NSC (1937)
1937	NSC Committee on Tests for Intoxic.	Developed original "Motor Vehicle Intoxication Report" form	*Progress Report, Comm. Tests Intox.*, NSC (1937)
1938	Jetter, W. W.	Reported controlled study of correlation of clinical diagnosis of intoxication with chemical test findings on 1150 subjects	*Am. J. M. Sc.*, *196*:475 (1938)
1938	NSC Comm. on Tests for Intoxication	Recommended blood alcohol level as an index of intoxication, proposing 0.15% blood alcohol as borderline limit for motor vehicle operation	*Report, Comm. Tests Intox.*, NSC (1938)
1938	Wehrli, S.	Investigated physical chemistry of distillation applied to EtOH determination	*Deutsche Ztschr. gerichtl. Med.*, *31*:233 (1938)
1939	....	First U. S. blood alcohol level interpretation statute enacted by Indiana	*Indiana Code, Article V, Section 268*
1938	Harger, R. N. *et al.*	Described first practical portable breath alcohol apparatus DRUNKOMETER, employing a 1:2000 alveolar air/blood alcohol ratio and using N/20 $KMnO_4$ in 16N H_2SO_4 as alcohol reagent	*J.A.M.A.*, *110*:779 (1938)
1939	Heise, H. A. *et al.*	As A.M.A. Committee to Study Problems of Motor Vehicle Accidents, recommended the 3-zone interpretation of blood alcohol levels (0-0.05; 0.05-0.15; 0.15+% W/W)	*J.A.M.A.*, *112*:2164 (1939)
1941	Greenberg, L. A., and Keator, F. W.	Described an automatic electric breath alcohol apparatus ALCOHOLOMETER based on an expired air/arterial blood EtOH ratio of 1:1300 and using an I_2O_5 reagent	*Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, *2*:57 (1941)
1941	Jetter, W. W.	Reported a literature survey of 12 chemical methods for ethanol determination	*Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, *2*:512 (1941)
1941	Jetter, W. W., Moore, M., and Forrester, G. C.	Described portable breath alcohol apparatus INTOXIMETER for ethanol and CO_2 collection, using alveolar air/blood ratio of 1:2000 for ethanol distribution	*Am. J. Clin. Path.*, *11*:75 (1941)
1943	von Oettingen, W. F.	Published extensive review of the toxicology of ethyl alcohol	*USPHS Bull., 281: The Aliphatic Alcohols* (1943)
1950	Bjerver, K., and Goldberg, L.	Reported controlled study of "effect of alcohol ingestion on driver ability," concluding blood EtOH level of 0.035-0.04% to be the impairment threshold	*Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, *11*:1 (1950)
1950	Dubowski, K. M.	Reported an extensive experimental evaluation of current forensic alcohol determination methods	Paper presented before 2nd Annual Meeting, AAFS (1950)
1950	....	First International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic held in Stockholm, Sweden	*Proc. 1st Internat. Conf. Alc. & Traffic* (1951)

Date	Scientist	Development	Reference
1951	Bonnichsen, R. K., and Theorell, H.	Proposed a specific quantitative enzymatic microdetn. method for EtOH employing liver-derived ADH at pH 9.2	*Scandinav. J. Clin. & Lab. Invest.*, 3:53 (1951)
1951	Bücher, Th., and Redetzki, H.	Proposed a specific quantitative enzymatic microdetn. method for EtOH employing yeast-derived ADH at pH 8.6	*Klin. Wchnschr.*, 29:615 (1951)
1952	Carlson, A. J. *et al.*	Reported constancy of the alveolar air/blood alcohol ratio and cited its value as "approximately 1:2100"	*Report. Comm. Tests Intox.*, NSC (1953)
1953	Kitagawa, T., and Kobayashi, Y.	Described portable breath alcohol apparatus DRUNKOTESTER for semi-quantitative breath EtOH screening test using $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in silica gel in reaction tubes	*J. Chem. Soc. Japan*, 56:526 (1953)
1953	....	Second International Conference on Alcohol & Road Traffic held in Toronto, Can.	*Proc. 2nd Int'l. Conf. Alc. Rd. Traffic* (1955)
1953	....	First U. S. implied consent alcohol test statute enacted by State of New York	*New York Vehicle & Traffic Law*, Section 71-a
1953	Grosskopf, K., Scheibe, E., and Frey, H	Described practical portable breath alcohol apparatus ALCOTEST for semi-quantitative breath EtOH screening test using acid dichromate reaction tubes	*Klin. Wchnschr.*, 31:817 (1953)
1954	Borkenstein, R. F.	Developed practical portable breath alcohol apparatus BREATHALYZER using an acid dichromate reagent system and an aveolar air/blood alcohol ratio 1:2100	*Traffic Digest and Review*, 2:11 (1954)
1954	Wayne, E. J. *et al.*	As British Medical Association Special Committee, presented report on "The Recognition of Intoxication"	*The Recognition of Intoxication*, London, BMA (1954)
1955	Redeker, F. *et al.*	Presented comprehensive study on "Blood Alcohol and Traffic Offenses" as official report of Federal German Health Office	*Blutalkohol Bei Verkehrsstraftaten*, Koblenz (1955)

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The editors invite manuscripts concerned with all phases of law enforcement. The fields of organization, administration, protection, prevention, investigation, apprehension, enforcement, corrections, etc. from the international and national levels to the industrial and small village police force, will receive the same consideration for publication.

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News and Announcements

LET'S CLEAR UP THE MYTH OF 20/20 VISION!

Too much faith in the 20/20 vision standard was decried here today by Dr. Don A. Frantz, DeKalb, Ill., optometrist, in a talk at the Kellogg Center of Michigan State University.

"You can have 20/20 vision and still be visually handicapped for your job, driving an automobile or reading," he said.

"That 20/20 vision is perfect is one of the most misunderstood statements of our time. Clearness of sight, measured by the 20/20 standard, is only one of more than a dozen basic visual performance skills. Americans have been taught to think in terms of clearness of sight only, instead of function and performance."

Doctor Frantz described the 20/20 standard as "a simple hundred-year-old test of ability to read letters on a chart at a distance of 20 feet." He pointed out that one can pass this test and still be cross eyed, color blind, or unable to aim both eyes simultaneously toward the same word on a printed page. He spoke at a meeting jointly sponsored by the University and the American Optometric Association for 150 vision specialists from five states. "A serious mistake is made when a child's vision is tested only with a letter chart at 20 feet," he said. "A more comprehensive test is needed to test near-focus function and performance, depth perception, coordination of the two eyes and similar functional requirements.

"We do not see with our eyes. If we did, we would see double, for we have two eyes. Objects would appear upside-down, for the image on the back of the eyeball is inverted, just like the image at the back of a camera. We see with the brain; our eyes merely focus light. A child is born functionally blind, and begins to learn to see the day he is born. Seeing is a learned skill. We must first learn to see, so that we can see while learning to do other things."

Doctor Frantz said that each child should have his eyes and visual performance first examined when he is three or four years of age, or sooner if unusual symptoms, such as crossed eyes, are evident. The child should be examined again about the time he enters school and annually thereafter.

"Over half of the retarded readers in our schools have vision problems, according to a University of Chicago study," Doctor Frantz said. "Many of these handicapped children can now be assisted by proper lens corrections and vision training procedures.

"Shame to our modern age when a farmer who can see a bird on a fence a quarter mile away can't read his evening newspaper; or the child who can see 20/20 at the chalk board fails in his reading and spelling because of a near-focus vision problem. Modern care must provide much more than the 20/20 sight of horse and buggy days."

He said that modern optometry is dedicated to the functional concept of vision care—"seeing for a purpose."

Courtesy of the American Optometric Association, 4030 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis 10, Missouri.

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THE BRITISH LOOK AT AUTHORITY VS. TREATMENT

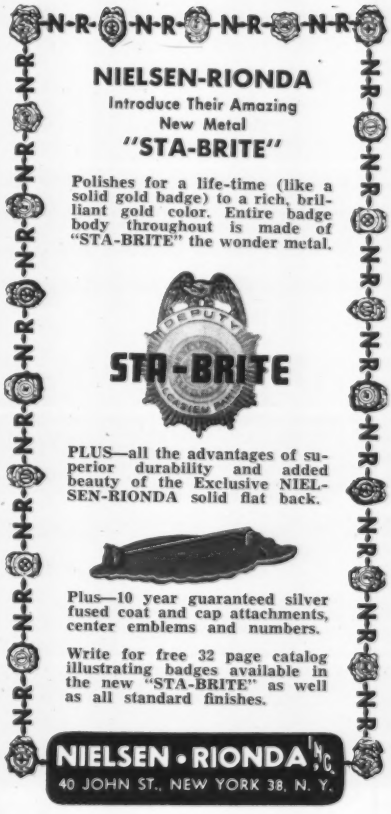
Juvenile courts were legally established in Great Britain just under fifty years ago. It is generally agreed that in most respects they have worked well, but the development of child psychiatry on the one hand and, on the other, the growth of special social services for children under the Children Act (after the Curtis Report) have led to many suggestions for reform. The departmental committee recently set up by the Home Secretary, with Viscount Ingleby as chairman, will doubtless be considering such new ideas. Its terms of reference fall into two parts, the one concerned with the legal side—powers, procedure, available methods of disposal and so forth in the juvenile courts—the other with preventive action by the child-care authorities for children neglected in their own homes. The report[1, 2] by the joint committee of the British Medical Association and the Magistrates' Association made valuable recommendations in this second topic. It is of interest also to note that the Ingleby Committee is asked to look at the working of the law in relation to "the prevention of cruelty to, and exposure to moral and physical danger of, juveniles."

In all the evidence that the new committee will receive, as Dr. Eileen Younghusband points out in a special number of the *British Journal of Delinquency*,[3] there will unfortunately be none by the children themselves. In their anxiety to see that what they do is in the interests of the welfare of the child before them, many magistrates are facing the dilemma that the children and adolescents fail to appreciate (or even listen to) their words of helpful advice, while at the same time this sort of approach may weaken the value of the awe and prestige which the maj-

[1] Joint Committee of B.M.A. and Magistrates' Association, *Cruelty to and Neglect of Children*, 1956, B.M.A.

[2] *British Medical Journal*, 1:1286, 1956.

[3] Younghusband, E.: *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 7:181, 1957.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esty of the law is held to confer. The comments of some intelligent teenagers would be helpful but do not seem to have been recorded. The confusion is especially apparent for children brought to the court as in need for care or protection or even as "beyond control." The need for the family and child-welfare services advocated by Dr. Younghusband is then paramount, yet the whole setting of the court system is not far removed from that used in the trial of adult criminals. It is perhaps a preoccupation with this aspect of the work of the juvenile courts that has led certain reformers to question the attribution of guilt, leading to such an antithesis as "sickness or sin," which was the title of a provocative article[4] last year by Professor Barbara Wootton, herself an experienced juvenile court magistrate. The same theme is seen in the phrase "clinic or court?" And it must be admitted that with certain behaviour problems it is often a matter of chance whether or not a child is sent to a child-guidance centre or brought before the courts. Dr. Younghusband describes the difficulties by posing the two aspects: the law assumes that the lawbreaker could have refrained from breaking it "and is therefore guilty of an offence; while medical treatment . . . is based upon an attempt to understand causation and to prescribe appropriate treatment." Her comment is that this is "the new wine which is proving so heady in the juvenile courts." One weakness is that, whereas in London the panel of magistrates for juvenile courts is specially chosen and is thus essentially composed of people with an interest in children, outside this area the method of appointment to the Bench restricts it to those already on the Bench for adult courts. In consequence magistrates may be deplorably ignorant of modern work on the emotional development of children and their personality difficulties in a faulty family setting.

Perhaps an even more dangerous feature of the new doctrine is that whereas something in the nature of child welfare committees, as in Sweden, may be admirable for sorting out a child's problems, when it comes to removing the child from his parents there must be some legal sanction. Mrs. W. E. Cavenagh,[5] also a contributor to the *British Journal of Delinquency* symposium, quotes the Lord Chief Justice as saying last year: "No persons of any age are to be confined in institutions merely because doctors and officials think it would be good for them." Even, then, if the welfare of the child after careful investigation on judicial lines points strongly to the need for institutional care, public (and legal) opinion would probably always insist that this can be achieved only by the processes of the law. The difficulty here is that a relatively minor offence may reveal a deplorable family situation crying out for at any rate temporary removal of the child offender to different surroundings to give him a chance in life, while a more serious lapse, when the child has reliable parents prepared to take responsibility for the future, may well be dealt with by a period of probation. Superficially, and certainly to the parents in the former instance, there is here something which looks grossly unjust.

This is one of the problems which the Ingleby Committee will have to consider, and indeed throughout its deliberations the twin functions of the present-day juvenile court—authority and treatment—will be ever before them. As Dr. Younghusband remarks, it is the probation officers who now reconcile these two functions and seek by good case-work to "help the offender and his parents to come to terms with each other and with society." Public opinion, with medical approval, has been moving away from physical punishment for the juvenile offender, whether by birch or restraint on freedom. There is just a danger that sentimentality may be creeping in heavily disguised as ill-digested psychological knowledge. To correct this there is room for more medical practitioners, interested and experienced in children's troubles, to sit on the Bench in the juvenile courts today. *(British Medical Journal*, May 4, 1957.) ★★★

[4] Wootton, Barbara: *Twentieth Century*, May, 1956.

[5] Cavenagh, W. E.: *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 7:196, 1957.

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SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE DISCOUNTS TRADITIONAL CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

The Senate Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency tossed into the crucible of crime causation some significant observations with respect to the contributing factors which lead to delinquency and crime. Low economic status, poor housing and lack of organized recreation were heavily discounted as important causative factors in the rise of delinquency. Setting forth its philosophy for dealing with juvenile delinquency, the Subcommittee in a recent report pointed a warning finger to weak family life and the lack of psychiatrists, social workers, and other therapeutic forces to prevent or cure the personality problems arising from family and social strains at all economic levels.

"The findings of some research," the report stated, "attempt to persuade the public both that delinquency is caused by a lack of healthy organized recreation and that a good program in sports is the solution for prevention and rehabilitation. Elaborate and costly programs are based upon these fallacies and receive wide popular support because of the readiness of a sports-loving public to accept so simple an explanation and remedy."

"This was pointed up clearly when the President called together famous sports figures all over the nation in an attempt to determine what could be done about rising delinquency rates. This action indicated the presupposition that recreation was the answer to the problem," the report stated.

"Careful sudies have shown in fact that delinquents are generally more interested and skillful in games and sports than non-delinquents. They have been shown to have more frequent club affiliations, even in alleged character-building agencies and they are more adept at leadership in their group

affiliations. In a real sense, the delinquent is on the average considerably more socialized than are his non-delinquent contemporaries. In fact, it is partly through his group interests and activities that he gets into trouble in the first place."

The report further emphasized, "The inability or failure of the schools—in spite of their advantageous position to serve such a function—to discover and secure aid for disturbed children provide little hope that the playground directors will do so. The difficult boys generally are either excluded, disinterested, or a potential source of infection to the others in the group." Again, "where children have come to enjoy their delinquencies as games, so commonly the case, the thrills thus provided are usually greater than those which organized recreation can provide."

The report states that slums may be cleared and the new housing projects that take their place may provide "a readymade gang." Perhaps this explains why 13½ per cent of the total juvenile delinquency cases came from housing projects in Boston in one year." Also, "there is more to raising a good boy than housing him. For almost every case where you can demonstrate socio-economic depression in an area where a delinquent child lives, you can find a comparable child coming from the suburbs of your large cities who commits the same acts, who is surrounded not only by the necessities of child-life but by the luxuries.

"In both rich and poor the impulse to steal and kill is alike. What is called murder in the slums is called a crime of passion or honor in the elite section of the city. If poverty is the cause of delinquency, we should be singularly free from it in comparison with other nations. We are not. Anti-social attitudes are certainly not class-limited. In fact they may well exist as commonly among people of adequate income who commit more sophisticated and subtle offenses and who are less frequently arrested or convicted for their infractions of the code."

"De-emphasis of materialism would be a great accomplishment in the prevention of illegal behavior not only among adult criminal offenders but in the effect that such materialism has on child rearing. Yet this change seems a highly improbable development in modern society."

The subcommittee also said that "if society is to achieve any really effective curtailment of law violation, it must come largely through the medium of the family since it is there that attitudes of conduct are bred, out of which anti-social lives develop. Better children can come only from better parents."

The panel made clear that punitive jailing of parents of delinquents was farthest from its thoughts; instead, it said:

"A really constructive approach to the problem comes from an increasingly effective family social work—the goal being to strengthen family life through assisting individuals and family units insofar as possible to improve the circumstances essential to wholesome family living. These agencies have come to recognize the significance of personality maladjustments in a family breakdown.

"One of the major needs in facing the problems of delinquents is making adequate provision to assure that the services of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers are available to youth in and out of school. Many of the children who fail to adjust in school, prior to becoming delinquent, show symptoms indicative of social and emotional problems. Explorations of the child's totality of hopes, fear, ambitions, disappointments and the like would form the basis of therapy." ★★★

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December 27-28, 1957 Indianapolis, Indiana

Sponsored By

Society for the Advancement of Criminology

Institute for Reseahch on Crime and Delinquency

Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders

Section K, American Association for the Advancement of Science

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Robert H. Gault, Editor; Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science

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SESSION NO. 1

Friday, December 27, 1957—9:00 a.m.
Hotel Sheraton-Lincoln
Indianapolis, Ind.

Chairman

Dr. Robert H. Gault, Editor; *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*

Theme

Advances in Theoretical Criminology and Penology

Discussion Leader

Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, Chairman, Executive Committee, Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders

Rapporteur

Gene Ann Condon, Attorney-at-law, Instructor in Law, New York Institute of Criminology

Subject

Interpreting the Theory of Individualism

Speaker

Dr. Robert H. Gault, Editor; *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*

Subject

Moral Attitudes of American Youth

Speaker

Dr. H. H. Remmers, Prof. of Psychology, Purdue University

Subject

Medico-Legal Approach to Narcotic Addiction

Speaker

Judge Morris Ploscowe, Director of the Joint AMA and ABA Committee on Drug Addiction

Subject

Peripheral Concepts in Corrections

Speaker

Dr. Negley K. Teeters, Prof. of Criminology, Temple University

Subject

Sex Crimes and Sex Perversions

Speaker

James Reinhardt, Prof. of Criminology, University of Nebraska

LUNCHEON

Friday, December 27, 1957—12:15 p.m.
Hotel Sheraton-Lincoln
Indianapolis, Ind.

Chairman

Judge Morris Ploscowe, Director of the Joint AMA and ABA Committee on Drug Addiction

Speaker

Donal E. J. MacNamara, Dean, New York Institute of Criminology

Subject

Wire Tapping—an Objective Appraisal

SESSION NO. 2

Friday, December 27, 1957—2:00 p.m.
Hotel Sheraton-Lincoln
Indianapolis, Ind.

Chairman

Dr. Herbert Bloch, Prof. of Sociology, Brooklyn College

Theme

Advances in Inter-disciplinary Approaches to Crime and Delinquency

Discussion Leader

Dr. Negley K. Teeters, Prof. of Criminology, Temple University

Rapporteur

Dr. Lois Higgins, Director, Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau

Subject

A Critical Analysis of the Royal Commission Report on Prostitution and Homosexuality

Speaker

Dr. Canio L. Zarrilli, Senior Instructor in Law, New York Instiute of Criminology

Subject

Identifying and Treating Potential Alcoholics

Speaker

Dr. Roger J. Williams, Director, Bio-Chemical Institute, University of Texas

Subject

Analysis of Prison Disciplinary Problems

Speaker

Dr. Vernon Fox, Chairman, Department of Criminology, Florida State University

Subject

Selecting and Training Correctional Personnel

Speaker

Dr. Clyde Vedder, Chairman, Department of Correctional Administration, University of Arizona

Subject

Problems of Sentencing: Practices and Methods in American Criminal Courts

Speaker

Judge Morris Ploscowe, Director of the Joint AMA and ABA Committee on Drug Addiction

POLICE-CRIME SYMPOSIUM

Friday, December 27, 1957—8:00 p.m.
Hotel Sheraton-Lincoln
Indianapolis, Ind.

Chairman

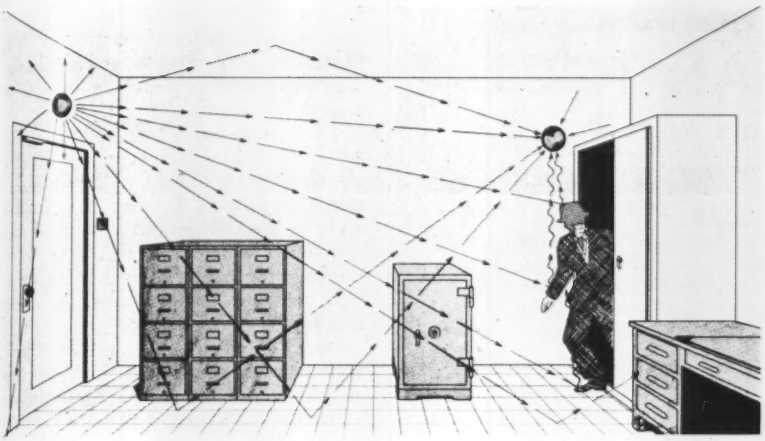
Dr. Nicholas Pansegrouw, Executive Director, Institute for Research on Crime and Delinquency

Film

NATB "Automobile Fires"

Discussants

Dr. Herbert Bloch, Capt. Robert Borkenstein, Gene Ann Condon, John Duffy, Dr. Marcel Frym, Dr. Vernon Fox, Dr. Robert H. Gault, Roger S. Greene, Prof. Shelby Gallien, Dr. Lois Higgins, Charles James, Prof. Richard Myren, Donal E. J. MacNamara, Hon. Joseph Lehmann, Prof. Joseph Nicol, Judge Morris Ploscowe, Dr. H. H. Remmers, Prof. James Reinhardt, Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, Roland Souk, Dr. Negley K. Teeters, Dr. Clyde Vedder, Dr. Roger J. Williams, and Dr. Canio L. Zarrilli



ULTRASONIC BURGLAR ALARM

High-frequency sound waves can turn the atmosphere of a room into a ghost-like trap for burglars. A seemingly incredible new burglar alarm system, developed after years of experimentation and testing, will soon be available for protection of certain types of properties, with service supplied through Underwriters-approved central stations.

Called the ultrasonic burglar alarm by American District Telegraph Company, the organization which has released it for use throughout its protection network in the United States, the system continually "bounces" sound waves—inaudible to human ears—back and forth in the protected area. The instant an intruder opens a door or window, or moves within the room, he distorts the sound pattern and an automatic transmitter secretly flashes an emergency signal to the ADT Central Station. Police and ADT guards speed to investigate.

Ultrasonic systems are considered an improvement over conventional types of burglar alarms because they give more complete protection with less equipment. Up to 4,000 square feet of floor area can be protected by a single ultrasonic unit. Central station service assures prompt response to alarms and proper maintenance of the system.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS EXPEDITE TOLL ROAD TRAFFIC

The nation today is engaged in the greatest highway construction boom of all time. But before sleek cars can skim over newly-laid strips of concrete, effective communications must first be provided for law enforcement officers and maintenance crews who will keep the roads safe.

Such a communication system is now in operation along the Indiana Northern East-West Toll Road. Extending in both directions from a control center near South Bend, the combination microwave-VHF system is providing complete integration of mobile radio units, telephones and teletypewriters located at various points of the road from one end to the other. Costing a half-million dollars there are seven microwave stations, 10 VHF base stations, a dozen fixed station units for toll plazas, and sixty-five mobile radios for use in police cars, maintenance vehicles, tow trucks and snow-removal units.

Engineers of the General Electric Communication Products Department, who designed the system to meet specifications of the Indiana Toll Road Commission, say the police-maintenance microwave hookup is 110 miles long. However, it provides instantaneous communication along all 157 miles of the twin-lane highway. Each interchange in the system is equipped with a VHF base station for quick communication to five major maintenance buildings housing offices, police personnel, maintenance trucks and road machinery.

All five maintenance buildings have two identical VHF circuits—one for patrol use and the other for maintenance. Complete duplicate equipment has been installed for standby purposes, permitting automatic transfer to standby devices if some portion of the regular transmission fails.

Handsets and speakers are located at various places in each building. Speakers linked to the police radio system have been located in the patrol barracks and those containing maintenance messages are installed in maintenance areas.

Telephones in each of the maintenance buildings are linked with an automatic switchboard. By dialing a code number, individuals using telephones in maintenance areas may be connected with the microwave transmission system.

The South Bend control center is operated by police personnel at all times. Lights on the control console indicate whether normal or standby equipment is in use at various points in the system. Light signals also show which base station receivers are in use and whether calls in some buildings are being originated with handsets.

NEW CENTRAL STATION DEDICATED

On June 6 ceremonies were held dedicating the new central station and Southwest district headquarters of the American District Telegraph Company in Houston. The new central station is equipped with every modern device to provide electric protection services for nearly a thousand commercial, industrial and other properties throughout the city, the third largest in area in the nation. Patrol cars, used for responding to alarms from widely separated properties, are equipped with two-way radio for direct communication with the central station.

Burglar alarm systems supplied by ADT include electronic detectors that "sense" safe-crackers if they merely approach a safe; invisible infra-red light beams that trap intruders the instant they cross a protected area; sensitive microphones that pick up noise of an attack on a vault; and concealed devices that permit cashiers and other personnel to summon police without a bandit's knowledge. ADT has central stations in principal cities from coast to coast. The company has supplied protection services in Houston for fifty-one years.

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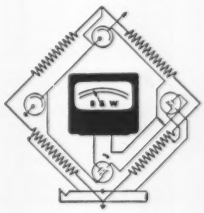
The modern means of Instrumental Lie Detection



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Cross-forged from one piece of No. 4140 steel. Represents 18-man-hours of expert labor.

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REMARKS OF POLICE COMMISSIONER STEPHEN P. KENNEDY AT POLICE ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

My congratulations to you as you are graduated from the Police Academy and take your posts beside the fine men and women who have preceded you.

Congratulations for having successfully completed a most difficult course of academic, physical and moral training.

Congratulations also, in a larger sense, for having chosen the profession of law enforcement as your life's work.

Law enforcement is one of the youngest professions. The very youthfulness of our vocation is its greatest asset—it is vital, progressive, modern and dynamic. It now opens to you new vistas with unlimited opportunities in a career dedicated to the public service. Wear the shield of honor you have donned, in honor always.

In the most precise meaning of the word, graduation from the Police Academy is truly a "Commencement" —a beginning. The broad horizons of greater learning open up before you. You will learn a great deal from your superiors and from the police officers with whom you will be associated in the performance of your daily tasks. Each day throughout your career you will gain practical knowledge from the greatest of all teachers—experience. You will note that I emphasize the fact that you will gain practical knowledge in this manner. Practical knowledge in police work is extremely important, for theory without practical knowledge is sterile. It is like piety without good works. On the other hand, it is not sufficient to be steeped merely in the practical aspects of police work. Practice without theory lacks understanding, direction and vision. It is static and leads to inbreeding and complacency.

In this critical period of history, when the survival of the free world hangs in the balance, law enforcement faces its greatest challenge. Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has declared that the twin enemies of freedom are crime and communism. It is incumbent upon us to lend to the struggle against these evils a full measure of intelligent and effective performance in all our police duties. What may have been good enough in the past is not necessarily good enough for the vital role of the police in the world today.

Our portion of the fight is waged right here in the shadow of our own homes and places of business. What we accomplish here, and—just as important, the manner in which we accomplish it—will have great meaning everywhere. The standards for performance have been set by His Honor, Mayor Wagner. A climate of law and order must prevail in our city. There can be no compromise with this purpose. It is our legal and moral responsibility.

There is always room for improvement and progress in the modern profession of law enforcement. We will continually strive toward further improvement and progress, and while we may never achieve perfection, we must always aim for it.

There is no royal road to perfection in police service, however, the strides we have taken toward professionalization have pointed the way. A learnable body of knowledge and skill has been developed which is available to form the basis for greater professionalization. You graduates have received the basic training of your vocation.

As alert members of an alert profession your process of training has only begun. The Police Department guarantees that you will receive constant in-service training at regular intervals and specialized training as the need arises. The rest, however, is up to you. You now possess ten college credits toward a degree in police science. You have earned them as a result of the successful completion of your recruit studies. Avail yourself of the opportunity to continue your personal development through college and graduate training in the police science.

At a time when entrance into college has become a major worry, due to the limited facilities available to many who seek higher education, our policemen have a wonderful opportunity. Through free courses in police science and a multitude of scholarships, a college degree is yours almost for the asking. I urge you to join ranks with the 875 members of the force who are presently enrolled in the Police Academy-Baruch School of Police Science program. It is my hope that you will be stimulated by the example of one of your own sergeant instructors. He had already obtained a Bachelor of Science and a Bachelor of Law degree and was a full fledged lawyer, yet he continued his studies in police science. Today he has won the distinction of becoming the first graduate of the Police Academy-Baruch School, having achieved his Associate Degree in Applied Science in police science this year.

Again I congratulate you who graduate from the Police Academy today. I again stress that this is truly a commencement. You have just begun the process of professionalization. I urge you to follow through, for in you and your colleagues rests the future security of your families, your city and your country.

We have trained your mind. We have developed your technical competence. We have endeavored to instill in you a spirit and character capable of resisting the many temptations that

will face you in the years that lie ahead. Be proud of the fact that you have undergone a period of trial, a period of testing, and have emerged successful. Do not let your instructors, do not let your Chaplain, do not let the people of the City of New York down. Approach each new assignment and each additional responsibility and each task that must be performed with the zeal of the missioner, the medical researcher, the professional policeman. Continue to study, to seek greater knowledge in your chosen vocation so that you may better serve your fellowmen, and may God guide you in the years ahead.

SAVING THE POTENTIAL SUICIDE

From the general medical practitioner's viewpoint depression is so common a symptom that it is often hard to pick out the patient who is heading for disaster. In ten years Watts[1] saw 387 patients with endogenous depressions, including six who committed and eight who attempted suicide; three of those who killed themselves were not under medical care at the time. As Craddock[2] has pointed out, it is all too easy to overlook endogenous depression; for, like cancer and tuberculosis, it usually comes on insidiously. Oliven,[3] among others, has offered useful advice to the family doctor who must decide whether or not a patient is in danger of suicide. In his view, even vague or minor signs of depression, and its concomitants, such as insomnia, loss of of appetite, and libido, and abnormal fatigability, should be taken as danger-signals, though the greatest care will never save the occasional patient who commits suicide without warning. More could perhaps be done by reminding the public that depression is a reason for seeking medical advice. And certainly, as Parnell and Skottowe emphasize, doctors must be less chary of asking frank questions about how depressed the patient is and whether he has any suicidal intentions. The depressed patient more often escapes notice than the psychopath, the schizophrenic, or the alcoholic; and "that a patient does not threaten suicide, or again that he speaks logically, is no excuse for inaction."

But the best answer may lie further back—in a livelier awareness, among

[1] Watts, C. A. H.: *Brit. Med. J.*, *i*:1392, 1956.

[2] Craddock, D.: *Introduction to General Practice*. London, 1953.

[3] Oliven, J. F.: *New England J. Med.*, 245:488, 1951; see *Lancet*, *ii*:1026, 1951.

[4] See *Lancet*, *ii*:1087, 1956.

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your system can use Monitoradios

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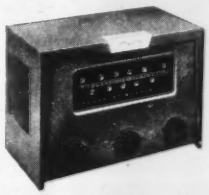
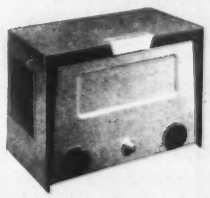
These low cost, really high-quality FM receivers are ultra-sensitive—give you clear, powerful reception even in the weakest signal area. Monitoradios allow you to expand your communication system to its highest efficiency at a cost you can afford.



the MINUTE MAN
MR-33, MR-10—Tunable FM receivers for powerful, static-free monitoring of all stations on either the 30-50 or 152-174 mc band. 3uv sensitivity. 7 tubes plus rectifier.

the SIGNAL MASTER
MRC-33, MRC-10—For the first time, a low cost crystal-controlled receiver of quality design. Pre-set to any frequency in the 25-54 or 147-174 mc bands. 2.5uv sensitivity, 8 tubes plus rectifier. Crystal included.

Both units feature powerful 5" speaker, fully tuned RF stage, built-in squelch. Housed in rugged metal cabinets. 110-120V, 60 cycle, AC only. U.L. approved. The Minute Man—$64.50. The Signal Master—$76.50.



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public and profession, of what can be done by the preventive measures of social psychiatry and psychotherapy.[4] A world of unstable international and national conditions and loss of faith may favour despair in people who are not so stuffed with bread and circuses that they doze through their waking hours. The man who says "I couldn't care less" may be closer than he knows to taking an action which will relieve him of the need to care any more about anything. Another even more depressing view is that the importance of the individual and his welfare has been so overplayed in some countries that the will to struggle for life and livelihood has been lessened, and will not be restored until the cushion of the Welfare State is made a bit harder. However that may be, it is, in the first place, to preventive psychiatry that we must turn for real help in reducing the number of suicides and in enabling those that are saved to find stability, even in an unstable world. (*The Lancet*, January 26, 1957.)

NEW YORK POLICE STREAMLINE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy today announced that a new series of police radio code signals was put into effect beginning at 12:01 a.m., Saturday, February 16, 1957. The adoption of this system—substituting code numbers for words—is expected to expedite the transmission of messages and eliminate unnecessary conversation on the air. Ofttimes, in the past, messages required re-transmission because of interference from other transmitting units. The new system of code signals conforms with the International Code System presently in use by most law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. The system has also been standardized and adopted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Association of Police Communications Officers.

The new system of code signals utilizes a total of thirty-two numbers; each number transmitted will represent a special message. The system in existence at the present time utilizes three numbers—code signal 30, is used to direct radio motor patrol in the vicinity of a specific location to proceed with dispatch and to be especially vigilant to apprehend for a robbery, shooting, stabbing or other felony; code signal 31, calls for the apprehension of persons who are involved in the commission of a felony who are the occupants of an automobile and in possession of dangerous weapons; code signal 32, is a message calling for the response to a scene to investigate suspicious persons, abandoned suspicious cars and other investigations.

In the past, a verbal message was transmitted when it was desired that the members of the Force on radio motor patrol call their command by telephone or signal box, or report to their command, or any other directive. The new code signal will eliminate the necessity for the transmission of these various verbal messages.

At the present time, the Department utilizes seven radio transmission stations, two in Manhattan, two in Brooklyn, one in Queens, one in the Bronx and one in Staten Island. There are more than 1,000 radios installed in police vehicles, aircraft, launches, and emergency ambulances. All members of the Department assigned to operate Department vehicles and units equipped with radios will be provided with a card indicating the code numbers with an explanation of their meaning.

Commissioner Kennedy also stated that the radio telegraph station WPY, maintained in the Communications and Records Division, will be discontinued. This station, which had been used to communicate with police launches on harbor patrol, has not been utilized to any extent since 1940. All launches are now equipped with two-way radio receivers and, therefore, it is impractical to maintain the telegraph station. At present, the only necessity for this station is to communicate, on rare occasions, with ships at sea operating within a radius of 200 miles of New York City. Henceforth, on occasions requiring the transmission of a message to a ship at sea, the Department will utilize the facilities of the United States Coast Guard.

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360 Degree Protection

For Men and Equipment—and Under Hood
Is the Rocket Siren

For a Perfect Warning Combination

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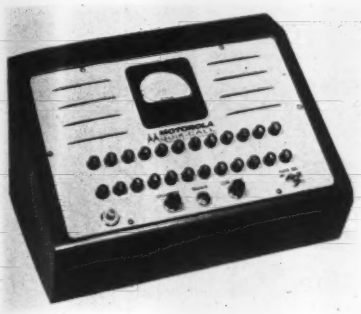
Dept. 32-214, William St., New York 38, N. Y.

NEW "QUIK-CALL" SELECTIVE SIGNALING KIT

A single-unit console providing complete selective calling facilities for land-mobile two-way radio base station installations has been announced by Motorola, Inc., Communications & Industrial Electronics Division.

The new console combines all tone signaling elements, including tone generator, timer, power supply and code selector, in a single compact package. Greatly simplified with respect to installation, adjustment and operation, the console can be quickly and easily added to any existing two-way radio system, regardless of make or model. Overall dimensions are approximately 13x10x7 in., weight is 24 lbs. complete.

With the addition of selective calling facilities, a mobile receiver in a two-way radio system responds only to calls specifically directed to it, and is silenced to all other traffic on the channel. "Quik-Call" signaling can also be



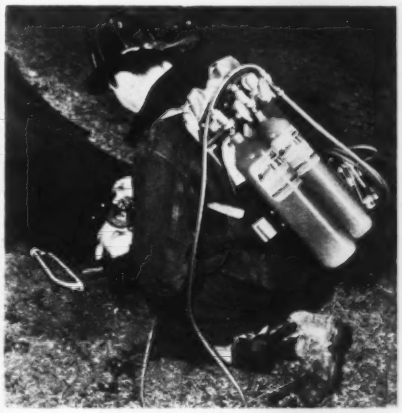
used to remotely operate bells, lights, sirens or other devices. Units equipped with decoder elements are individually selected by transmitting a code consisting of two dual audio tones. Simultaneous selection of several units is achieved with a single two-tone code.

An auxiliary selector box has also been added to the line which provides one-touch transmission of the four-tone code. Connected in parallel with the console, each additional selector box permits a maximum of 32 codes to be pre-selected and each transmitted with a single push-button operation. The advantages of this latter feature are of special interest to two-way radio-equipped fleet dispatchers and others having continuing selection needs. Additional selector boxes (up to ten) can provide as many as 320 pre-selected codes.

NEW, LIGHTWEIGHT 'BACK-PACK' RESUSCITATOR ANNOUNCED

A lightweight life-saving device has been developed that will make it possible—and relatively easy—for a rescuer to carry a "breath of life" on his back to a person who is unconscious or trapped.

The new resuscitator weighs about 20 pounds with its two "D" oxygen cylinders. It is designed so it can be quickly fastened to the back and is held in place by strong elastic bands. It is equipped with a unique control which adjusts the flow of oxygen to the lung capacity of any patient, automatically inhaling and exhaling for him until his own breathing is restored. A twist of one dial then converts the unit to an inhalator to provide 100 per cent oxygen. It can also be used as an aspirator to suck obstructing material from the throat.



LIGHTWEIGHT *life-saving device makes it possible and relatively easy for a rescuer to carry emergency oxygen on his back. This 20-pound unit will cut precious seconds from time required to administer oxygen to a victim of gas or smoke poisoning, suffocation, heart failure, shock, drowning and other mishaps where resuscitation or inhalation is needed.*

PAPOOSE-LIKE *"Back-Pack" resuscitator is especially suited for fire departments, bathing beaches, industrial plants, and many other establishments needing an easily-portable, low-cost emergency unit.*

For use in areas of air contamination such as mine or sewer disaster, chemical explosion, smoke or dust, the unit can be equipped with dual oxygen masks—one for the victim, the other for the rescuer. Both give 100 per cent oxygen from the back-pack supply tanks so neither person breathes additional quantities of impure air. Use of strap-on masks makes it possible for the victim to be given oxygen even while he is being carried on a stretcher. In such a case the back pack could be worn by one of the stretcher carriers.

The unit can also be supplied with extra tubing (up to 200 feet) so the lightweight mask can be lowered to a victim whom emergency crews cannot reach immediately. If he is conscious, the victim can hold the mask in place while he is being removed.

Additional information can be obtained from the National Cylinder Gas Company, 840 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

CALIFORNIA TO STUDY CURRICULUM NEEDS IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD

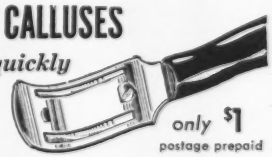
The professional development committee of California's Probation and Parole Association is conducting a correctional education survey throughout the state to determine from correctional practitioners what courses of instruction they believe are essential in training a person for the correctional field.

Information for the survey will be obtained on a 4-page questionnaire which asks the respondent to list (a) what specific undergraduate social science courses were of most value in preparing him for his present work; (b) what undergraduate and graduate courses were of little or no value; and (c) what undergraduate and graduate courses they did not take but which they believe would have been helpful.

The questionnaire also asks each correctional worker to evaluate his experience in supervised field work and any courses in social investigation. Also asked is whether the curriculum in corrections, in their judgment, should be of undergraduate level only, one year of graduate study, or two years of graduate study. At the close of the questionnaire the respondent is asked to list the courses he would require for training as a professional correctional worker.

Albert Wahl, chief probation officer of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, at San Francisco, is chairman of the professional development committee.

REMOVE CALLUSES CORNS *quickly*
HOLLIS SAFE WAY



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CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION IN TRAFFIC CONTROL

Effective use of closed-circuit television in traffic control may be the answer to choking traffic problems now faced by most American cities. This was suggested recently by Frank P. Barnes, manager of marketing for industrial television in the General Electric Company's Technical Products Department, Syracuse, N. Y. He said closed-circuit television used in combination with radio-controlled traffic lights can keep city traffic moving faster, more effectively and cheaper than any method yet devised.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Mellon Institute here, the GE electronics expert said that city traffic engineers with traditionally low budgets must look to a centralized control system for a "relatively inexpensive answer" to the thorny traffic problem. This is now possible through recent developments in closed-circuit television and radio-controlled traffic systems.

A traffic system could be coordinated from a centralized traffic-control bureau with closed-circuit TV cameras which would be strategically located along busy cross-city intersections or other important traffic arteries. Each camera would be focused on a system of mirrors at the intersection. The mirrors, in turn, would afford a view of traffic flow from all four directions of the intersection. By a system of measured stadia or graduated marks on each mirror, the distance of the traffic from the mirror could be calculated.

A traffic coordinator, seated in front of a bank of television monitors, or receivers, at a central traffic bureau, could thus view traffic conditions at any number of intersections. The closed-circuit TV system, combined with radio controls, would give the traffic coordinator push-button control over the timing of the red and green lights at each intersection. In this way, he could speed heavy traffic from one direction, while slowing lighter traffic from the other.

Radio-controlled traffic lights are now being used successfully in a few cities, but no concerted effort has yet been made to test traffic control by closed-circuit TV and radio-coordinated traffic systems. Closed-circuit TV, as defined by Mr. Barnes, is transmitted by coaxial cable or by microwave from the camera audience. It is not broadcast and cannot be received by the general public. If transmitted by cable, no licensing is required by the Federal Communications Commission. If carried by microwave, frequency assignments must be granted by the FCC.

It is believed that transmission of the TV signal by microwave is the most efficient and least expensive method for traffic control.

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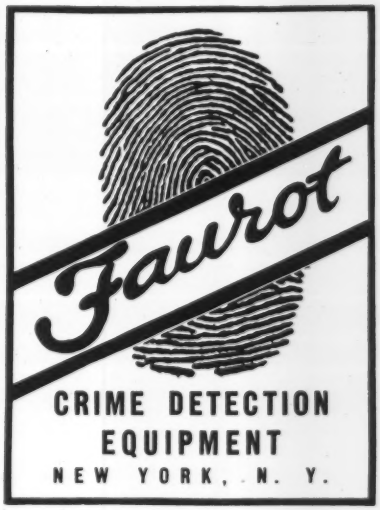

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